REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,173.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
			April.
DELHI.....G. Lee.....	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN.....W. Woolcott ..	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
			May.
AVOCA .....J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE...A. Parish.	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
H. RODA. .....W. Ferriman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA .....C. G. Pearins.	2609	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG.....C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
			June.
GWALIOR.....N. W. Haselwood	2725	450	4th—Southampton.
BOKHARA .....W. D Anderson.....	2972	450	11th—Suez &c.
LOMBARDY... E. M. Gillam.	2725	450	18th—Southampton.
KAISAR.....G. J. Babot ...	2609	450	25th—Suez, &c.
			July.
HINDOSTAN ...N. Rockell ..	3113	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Managon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and inbelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Managon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 20th April 1875, at 3 P.M., from Managon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain N. Rockell, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 17th April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 5TH MAY, 1875.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New Steamer CANARA, 1,902 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, from Bombay as above. For Freight or Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.

Bombay, 13th April 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE CALEDONIA, S.S., 2125 Tons, 424 H.P., nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 5th May, and will be followed by the—

MACEDONIA,	2273 Tons,	486 H.P., nom. about	25th May.
TRINACRIA,	2167 „	424 „ „	5th June.
EUROPA,	2177 „	424 „ „	25th „

and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 28TH APRIL POSITIVELY.

THE S. S. "RINALDO," 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above, has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First Class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage and further particulars apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, April 19th 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 7TH MAY POSITIVELY.

THE fast and magnificent S. S. "NAVARINO," 3,350 tons, 450 H.P., built expressly for the Indian trade with special reference to the convenience and comfort of passengers. She has very superior accommodation on the Saloon and Maindecks for 95 first-class passengers, and is fitted with every requisite. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The "NAVARINO" made the passage out in 27 days, including all stoppages.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Liverpool	Rs. 500
To Suez or Port Said	300
To Malta	400

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 12th April 1875.

TO PORTSMOUTH OR LONDON.

TO sail positively 24th April, S. S. "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," 2,700 Tons Register, 500 H.P. Nominal, Class 100 A 1, W. C. Auld, Commander.

This Steamer is expected to make the voyage in 27 days, her average speed being 11 knots.

The "COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND," has splendid accommodation for passengers.

The Saloon and Cabins, which are on deck, are specially fitted up for tropical voyages. Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Saloon, Marble Bath-s, Shower Baths, Ice House, &c.

FIRST CLASS FARE, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had on board at usual rates.

For passages only, plans of Cabins, &c., apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Port, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO LONDON.

SAILING POSITIVELY 25TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent Steamer KONG SVERRE, well-known as a Passenger Steamer between London and New York, 2,36- Tons Register, 300 Horse Power Nominal, 1,500 Effective, Highest Class at Lloyds, 100 A 1.

She has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted in the best style with every convenience for their comfort. Special Ladies saloon with a Piano, Bath Rooms, Bakery, Steam Galley, &c.

Forty First Class and Thirty-six Second Class Passages available First Class Rs. 450 ; Second Class Rs. 300. Immediate application to be made to WHEATLEY, MADDEN and Co. or to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Splendid Screw Steam ship "JAS. C. STEVENSON," John G. Bell, Commander, (most favourably known in the Passenger Trade), 1,948 Tons gross Register 1,225 Tons net Register, 260 Horse-power nominal, 1,350 Horse-power effective, will sail about 20th April 1875.

This magnificent Steamer, built expressly for the Passenger Trade between London and Calcutta, via the Suez Canal, is provided with every comfort and convenience that could possibly be desired for the voyage, including Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bath Rooms, Ice House, &c. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. The Saloon is nearly amidships, and the Cabins are furnished with bedding and all necessaries on the best scale. The special attraction in this vessel is the VENTILATORS, the sleeping cabins having each two to three large square ports fitted with venetians, all of which are well out of the water, thereby can be opened in all weathers ; her side-cabins are fitted for two passengers only, except a few larger ones for families, which are specially fitted with w. c's, &c., thus ensuring great privacy ; she has a number of excellent bachelor cabins outside of the Saloon, nearly amidships which are also specially well ventilated.

For Saloon Passengers an excellent table will be kept, including fresh meat, poultry, &c., but exclusive of wines, beer, of spirits, which can be procured on board at moderate fixed rates and of excellent quality ; the Second class Passengers will be dieted in a liberal manner.

The fares as follows :—

Saloon	Rs. 500
Second Class	300
Ayahs and Native Men	200

Children according to Age.

For further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

LADIES' FANCY BELTS.

OXIDIZED BRONZE BELT, scale pattern lined with Red Morocco, Rs. 7-8.

OXIDIZED BRONZE BELT, scale pattern lined with Red Morocco, Rs. 5-8.

PERFORATED SILVER LACE BELT, with chased Buckle and Chain Clasp for Bag, Rs. 12-8.

OXIDIZED METAL TABLET BELT, a very neat and strong Belt, Rs. 12-8.

GOLD EMBROIDERED LACE BELT, with Oxidized Buckle and Clasp, Rs. 12-8.

SILVER OPEN-WORK, TABLET BELT, with Chain and Clasp, Rs. 12-8.

PERFORATED GOLD LACE EMBROIDERED BELT, with handsome Chased Clasp, Rings, Buckle and Chain, &. 17-8.

PERFORATED SILVER LACE EMBROIDERED BELT, very elegant, Rs. 12-8.

GOLD and SILVER (mixed) SCALE PATTERN BELT, lined with Red Morocco. Rs. 7-8.

SILVER METAL SCALE PATTERN BELT, lined with Red Morocco, Rs. 7-8.

GOLD OPEN-WORK, TABLET PATTERN BELT, with handsome Buckle and Chain, Rs. 12 8.

SILVER, SCALE PATTERN BELT, with satin lining Medallion, Buckle, Chain and Clasp, Rs 6.

OXIDIZED SILVER SCALE PATTERN BELT, with Satin lining Chain and Clasp, Rs. 7 8.

OXIDIZED STEEL COLOURED PERFORATED LACE BELT, with Oxidized Chain and Clasp, an extremely neat Belt, Rs. 7-8.

OXIDIZED STEEL or BRONZE PERFORATED LACE BELT, with Chased Buckle, Clasp, Chain and Side Rings, Rs. 12-8

OXIDIZED STEEL LACE EMBROIDERED BELT, with Chain and Clasp, Rs. 7-8.

LEATHER BELTS.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT with Oxidized Buckle, Clasp and Chain, Rs. 6-8.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT with Oxidized openwork Buckle, Clasp and Chain, Rs. 7 8.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT with Oxidized Filagree Buckle, Clasp, Ring, side pieces and Chain with Clasp for satchel, quite a Gem, Rs. 8-8.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT with Beautifully Chased Silver Buckles, Clasp side ends and Rings with Chain, Rs. 9-8.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT with handsomely Oxidized open work Buckle, Clasp, Chain, side ends and improved Ring Joint, Rs. 10-8.

MOROCCO LEATHER BELT, plain silver Buckle, Chain and Clasp, a very neat serviceable Belt, Rs. 3-8.

WE HAVE THE LEATHER BELTS IN BLACK, BROWN, GREEN AND RED MOROCCO.

ALSO

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PORTMONNIES AND SACHELS FOR WEARING with the above Belts at from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 15.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY-MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEROOT AND CIGAR DEPOT.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DAWSON'S PRIME,
THOMPSON'S PRIME,
MADURAS, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.
REGALIAS,
PRINCIPES.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.
LONG COMMONS.

PONDICHERRY CIGARS.
INDIANAS, No. 1.
INDIANAS, No. 2.

DINDIGULS,
AND
COCONADAS.

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in calling attention to his present Stock of Cigars and Cheroots which he submits as unequalled.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY APRIL 22ND.

S. S. TIMOR, for LIVERPOOL, 2,500 Tons, Captain J. Brown, Commander, will be despatched as above.

Superior 1st Class Cabins on deck. Carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BORROWDALE, arrived from London, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVER of their respective Goods.

No claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.,
Agents S.S. Borrowdale.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Rolla, arrived in harbour this afternoon are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for Delivery Orders at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstance.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th April 1875.

GIVEN AWAY EVERY EVENING.
50 BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE "GHOST."

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."
REDUCED PRICES.
OPEN THIS, AND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION
Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and Eight annas.
Children Half Price to all parts.
A few Front Seats reserved at SOUNDY'S.

BASS' BEER and GUINNESS' STOUT, BOTTLED BY EDWARD AND GEORGE HIBBERT.

BEER, QUARTS	at Rs. 5 12 0	per dozen.	
Do. PINTS	„ 3 12 0	do.	
STOUT, QUARTS	„ 5 12 0	do.	
Do. PINTS	„ 3 12 0	do.	

S. S. MACNAGHTEN.

1, Dean Lane.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 5 (Five) per share, will be paid to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 20th April to 1st May 1875, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 17th April 1875.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.

Quarts .....Rs. 10	Pints .....Rs. 5 8

D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

BAILDON'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Rs. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended, have just arrived, and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quarts	„ 24
Do. Pints	„ 13
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„ 22
IRISH WHISKEY	„ 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c., for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

FLESH GLOVES.

NOTHING more promotes the well-being of the skin and fortifies it against Prickly Heat, &c., than a daily frictioning either wet or dry with the Flesh Glove (See "Col. Rolt on Moral Command"), which is formed of Horse Hair so woven that it cannot scratch or abrade. The "Glove is asserted to be the only unfailing remedy for the after pains of Dengue Fever. Rheumatic patients should never be without it. The feeling of comfort after its use alone is sufficient to induce all to adopt it.

Horse Hair Flesh Gloves for dry friction, Gentlemen's Quality.
Ditto ditto ditto Ladies' Quality.
The Prince of Wales' Bath Glove, for wet friction.
The Horse Hair Bath Strap, for wet friction.
The Turkish Sponge Pad.
A great variety of Turkish Bath Gloves.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers
IN
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS,
CAMERAS, LENSES, STANDS,
Accessories, &c.. &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS,
Collodion, Varnish, Glass, Papers, Mounts,
AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE PRACTICE OF
PHOTOGRAPHY.
Price List on Application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in a Private House, Byculla, apply to "SUN BEAM" Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

A BUGGY WANTED, either new or second-hand with or without Horse and Harness and made in England. Gentleman who has it for sale should address to the undersigned with all particulars.

COOVERJEE HORMUSJEE,
30, Lady Jamshedjee's Road, Mahim.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS, for particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The Undersigned begs to notify that he has returned to Bombay and resumed charge of the Office of Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company from this date.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 15th April 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NERAL FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, and on every subsequent Monday, until further notice, a Special Train will leave Neral at 6-50 A.M., reaching Bombay at 10-17 A.M.

Ordinary and Return and the Coupon Tickets will be available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th April 1875.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE

(*SILVER MEDAL AWARDED BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.*)
TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

S. Rose & Co., Bombay

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use ; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work ; always ready for use and never gets out of order.

This important invention may be considered as a boon to all residents in tropical climates.

In a very few minutes, water at 80° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point ; in about half an hour, a block of Ice can be produced at a cost of, say one or two annas. Vases are provided for making Block Ice ; the Decanter is specially useful for cooling Water or other liquids, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result *reducing the water to Ice.*

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with ACCESSORIES complete.	
Do. Do.	on Two DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.
Do. Do.	on Four DECANTERS or VASES with ACCESSORIES complete.

Messrs, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board-ship, these Machines will be found invaluable ; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

PERPETUAL FOUNTAIN.

TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE-PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER.

In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

FILTERS.—Spencer's Improved Magnetic Carbide Filter, Price Rs. 15, 24 and 30.

GYRO PIGEON TRAP.—An admirable means of training for developing a cool, steady and effective shot, Cash Rs. 37-8.

GAMES, PLAYING CARDS, &c.—Badmington, Croquet, Compendium of Games, Lawn Billiards, Bezique, De la Rue's Playing Cards, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, in great variety. Albums, Postage Scales, Magic Inkstands, Copying Presses, Oleographs, Coloured Photographs, Church Services, Cheap Novels, Children's Toy Books, Alphabetical Reference Cases, Despatch Boxes, Writing Cases.

GUNS, RIFLES, &c.—S. ROSE & Co. are the sole appointed Bombay Agents for Messrs. B. Woolward & Sons, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for excellence of workmanship.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMFORTABLE CLOTHIN FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

Have Just Landed their **Special Hot Season Shipment**, *and invite attention to the great variety of Materials in* THIS DEPARTMENT.

CASH PRICE LIST

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats. Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats, for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests, of the above material	9 0
Riding Trowsers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
Meadow Street, Fort, on and after SATURDAY, the 1st May 1875	35 0
Gaitors, stout Jean Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, washing Trousers or Breeches for Jungle Wear	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord, Trowsers or Breeches	14 0

"A SPECIALITY."

Scotch and Spuns. The latest and most suitable Woollen material yet introduced for Indian wear, made to our order in Drab Colors, See Coat 15 0

Chesterfield Over-Coat, for Evening wear to cover Dress Suit 20 0

	Rs. a.
Dress Suits, made from the best West of England Cloths	75 0
Extra Super-lined throughout with rich Silk Serge, and well finished	85 0
White Drees Vests, for special wear	7 0
Office Suits, for General Wear. *Our Special Twist Tweeds* In Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color	35 0
Trowsers—Fine Angola, Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods	
Colored Drill Trowsers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the new Matted Materials, Plain Shades	7 0
White Vests, all materials	7 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 8
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 0
Ditto ditto Vests	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

To Mofussil Residents, complete Sets of Patterns, with Instructions, on Application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
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BADHAM AND COMPANY.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk, each	8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour, each	5 0
Badham's English Cambric neat Patterns	4 0
Badham's fine Longcloth, best Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, each	3 12
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts, each	5 0
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, with Hem Stitched and embroidered Fronts, each	7 0 to 9 0
Badham's wove Flannel Shirts, all new patterns, well shrunk, each	8 8
Badham's Printed Flannel, a choice of Patterns	8 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colors or Fancy Stripes, each	9 0
Spun Silk Shirts in plain White or Neat Fancy Stripes, each	12 8

SLEEPING SUITS.

	Suit.
Striped Cambric, of these a great variety of Patterns	7 8
Oxford Cloth cool and absorbing	11 0
Zephyr Cloth, equal to the best spun silk for comfort	11 0
Wove Flannel all new patterns, thoroughly shrunk	18 0
Best printed Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, plain or striped patterns	18 0
Best silk and wool, plain or fancy colours	19 0
Spun silk, these are delightfully cool	26 0

PYJAMAS.

	Each.
Striped Cambric	3 8
Best French Cambric	4 0
Best Oxford Cloth	5 5
Best wove Flannel	9 0
Best silk and wool	9 8
Best spun silk	12 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, plain or fancy colours	11 0
Best wove Flannels, plain or neat fancy stripes	20 0
Fancy striped Flannels, a large selection	20 0
Printed Cashmere	20 0

BLANKETS AND RUGS.

	Rs. a.
Fine White Blankets, large size real Bath, from	per pair Rs. 22 to 30 0
Fine Scarlet, large size, manufactured from picked wool, well suited for Travellers	per pair 25 0
Extra large do. do.	„ 30 0
Alpaca or Mohair double Rugs, colours or reversible Tiger	20 to 25 0
Fine Shetland Rugs, a variety of colours, very soft and light, large size	30 0
The Sandringham Rug, very light and warm, made from the best picket wool, in neat colours	38 0
Witney Rugs, plain Grey ; these are made long and wide in proportion, recommended for Travellers and district use	10 8 to 15 0
Scotch Maude, fancy colours and Heather mixtures, from	15 8

TOWELS.

	Dozen.
Best Huckaback, with borders, strong and durable	10 to 12 8
Christy's best Toilet Towels, ready for immediate use	12 0
Bath do. do.	12 0 to 25 0
Brown Turkish, Medium size	25 0
White Turkish, the best towel made	25 0
Baden-Baden	28 0
Toilet White Turkish	22 0

LESS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

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23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	„ 16	Steel Eyeglasses	„ 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C MARCKS & Co.

DALZELL'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
5, HORNBY ROW.
(NEXT TO PARSEE TEMPLE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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PRINTING—DEMY—ROYAL, SUPER ROYAL—AND FOOLSCAP PAPER of various Qualities and Weights. Apply to BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstation, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

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BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PAREL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, } With Assistants.

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Sheaton, Head Mistress—Mrs. Sheaton, } With Assistants.

Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schruck.

D. C. Boyd, D. Macpherson, }

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 17TH APRIL, 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, and to-day's report gives no improvement, the sales being only 8,000 bales against imports 19,000. Spot prices are still unaltered but arrivals continue to show a weaker tendency. Good Fair Dhollera April-May shipment via Cape being quoted at 5 1. 15/16 per lb.

There is no new feature in the market, the increased dullness being entirely due to the influences we have noticed of late, viz, a large accumulation of stocks in Liverpool, with only a very moderate demand for consumption. The American figures are not such as would have much effect either way and failing a spurt in Piece Goods it was evident that heavy stocks would exercise a quietening effect, and as Stocks on the spot must go on increasing for the next month or so, unless news from America respecting next crop or some influence outside of the usual course intervenes, we may look for a continuance of something like the present state of the market.

The American figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	37,000	39,000	56 000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	16,000	35,000	49,000
„ „ „ Continent	9,000	30.000	28,0 0
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,257,000	3 107,000	3,162,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1 45 ,000	1 490,000	1,485,000
„ „ „ Continent	741,000	842,000	625,000
Stocks at the Ports	551,000	511,000	455,000

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U.K. compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	875,000	895,000	799,949
„ London..	107,375	107,375	106,703
American afloat... ..	260,000	200,000	258,000
East Indian „	249,000	249,000	238,000
	1,422,375	1,452,375	1,402,610
Price of Mid-Orleans ...	8 3-16d.	8 3 16d.	8¾d.
„ Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	5 5-16d.	5¼d.
Difference.	2¼	2¼	2¼

Consols this morning were quoted at 93¼ ; French Rentes 102¾.

STERLING Exchange has been quiet but steady to-day, with no alteration in rates. Nor is the position in any way altered. There is still a strong desire shown to buy for all May delivery at 1/16d. under current quotations so that there is at all events no upward movement anticipated. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 16¼d.	.....per rupee
Do 6 months' sight...	Is. 16 9/16d.	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	Is. 16 17/32d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight...	Is. 16 9/16d.	„

On Calcutta the demand rate is 7-16d. and 60 days' sight 1¾ per cent. discount. GOVERNMENT Paper continues very dull at :—Fours Rs. 101¾ ; Fours and a half Rs. 102¾ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109.

SHARES are quiet. No transactions of any importance are reported and values are quite unchanged.

COTTON is dull and about Rs. 1 per candy lower. Some large transactions in Mowa are reported at Rs. 209 to Rs. 203 but otherwise there has not been much done. The week's receipts are 60,091 bales against 54,625 bales last week and 60,388 for the corresponding week last year. The totals since 1st September are now 843 622 against 781,126 bales an excess of 62,496 bales this season over last.

FREIGHTS continue most depressed. By steamer engagements could be made for Liverpool at £1-10. Iron sailing ships £1 17-6, Wooden vessels £1-10 to £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are steady but no great amount of business is doing and prices are unaltered

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE SHAHJEHAN, 698 tons, Captain G B Harwood, sailed on Saturday last for Gunnasore, Alipey, and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE S S PILOT, 141 tons, Captain W Ashton, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Dr A H Dugan, and forty deck passengers.

THE S S ENNEDALE, 797 tons, Captain T Thomas, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—Mrs R Gleicher, Mrs Kempfield, and thirty deck passengers.

THE S S WIMBLEDON, 937 tons, Captain G W Watson, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from North Shields (March 7th) calling at Port Said, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's S S MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain F M Burke, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers.—For Colombo—Mr and Mrs Weir and servant, Captain Curtis and servant, Captain Pardoe and servant. For Egypt—Surgeon Major O'Kearny. For different ports.—Six deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Arabia, Captain Rolls arrived yesterday afternoon from Genoa.—From Genoa—Mr G Oxley, Mr and Mrs Wordsworth, Mr C S Noble which Mr John Brown. From Naples.—Mr and Mrs Lushington and Gooch, and one ayah.From Suez,—Mr and Mrs Ballantine, From Aden —Mr Francis de Souza, Mr Doondee and Mr Sams.

THE S S BELLONA, 1226 tons, Captain Rhodes, arrived in harbour on the 16 h instant from Liverpool, (March 12th) calling at Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 852 tons plate, 4 cases tobacco, 10 cases soap, 114 cases packages ds, 13,289 packages iron, 403 bundles iron hoops, 500 bundles iron sheets, 57 packages glassware 39 packages earthenware, 30 casks coal tar, 5 bales twine, 16 packages corks, 8 packages color, 10 packages brass work, 18 bundles steel iron, 38 packages sodawater bottles and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart and Co.

THE S S BARONDALE, 991 tons, Captain W Davis, arrived in harbour on the 16 h instant from London (March 14th) calling at Malta and Suez, via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 806 packages brandy, 275 packages beer, 72 cases wine, 281 packages oilmanstore, 171 packages papers, 35 casks cement, 40 casks paints, 12 cases cochineal, 13 cases color, 110 cases brass, 150 weights, 30 bottles quicksilver, 2,600 bundles iron hoops, 320 casks nails,90 drums ink, 100 casks cement,201 cases champagne, 154 cases vinegar, 120 barrels copperas, 326 cases window glass, 29 bundles steel iron, 1,000 cases old iron, 351 cases geneva,150 cases bottles,25 cases cologne,6500 bars and 283 bundles iron, 3372 cakes spelter, 39 cases oilmanstore, 23 boxes tin plates, 31 cases acid, 100 tons coals, and many other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Barrowdale (s)	Davis	London, March 14.
	Livelissa (s)	Rh des	Liverpool, March 12.
17	Wimbledon (s)	Watson	North shields Mar. 7.
18	Arabia (s).....	Rolls	Genova, March 24.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Savernake	Prichard	Rangoon.
	Malda (s)	Burke	Coast and Calcutta.
	Phlox (s)	to ton	Coast and Goa.
	Hamerton	Tomson	Live pool.
	Sehah Jehan	Harwood	Cananore, Allipey and Calcutta.

The ship Royal Alexandria, Humphry, to Liverpool, o' tained free port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Barque Enigma, to Antwerp.
Schooner S. Maundy, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
13	Scotia (s)	Gr-y	Camorta, April 1.
14	Clive (s). Southard	Waller	Liverpool, Dec. 12.
	Navigator	Jaques	Moulmein, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
13	Moulmein (s)	.....	.....
	Arabia (s).....	.....	.....
	Rajasthan	.....	.....
	Conqu'e	.....	.....
14	Meinam (s)	.....	.....
	Eldorado (s)	.....	.....
	Tak-ader Shah	.....	.....
	Wild Rose	.....	.....
	Flora	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
13	Khedive (s)	.....	Suez.
14	Madura (s)	Smith	Rangoon & N. Po te.
	Jessie Isabel	.....	Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
14	Ouwe'.	Stevens	London via Coast.
	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.
15	Valiant.....	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

J C Stevenson s. 51 cases yellow metal sheets, Nursey Khettow ; 6 cases umbrellas, Kahboy Tyebally, King Arthur s. 1,014 bundles iron hoops, Sorabjee Nowrojee.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s. 100 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer and Co ; 20 cases matches, Abdebally Dawoodkhan ; 1 case varnish ; 25 drums linseed oil, and 3 casks white paint Ebrahim Peerkhan ; 53 cases sherry Bolton and Co ; 5 cases table salt and 23 casks pale ale, C E Mitchell, and Co.

Walmer Castle, 20 casks white lead and 120 kegs red lead, Peel Cassels and Co.

Tegetthoff, 37 cases champagne, C Bonnevialle and Co.

Aboukir 3, 9 cases acid and 4 cases oilmanstores, Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s, 75 cases claret, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ardgowan, 500 bales cotton, Goddam and Co.
Minerby, 357 cwts linseed. Rassgom Shamdass.
Bonce, 1,500 bales cotton, Goddam and Co.
Eden Bank, 100 bales cotton, Rogo bhoy Dyabhoy.
Charlotte Croom, 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 440 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Cora Verne, 500 bales cotton, Goddam and Co.
Sofia, 4 821 cwts linseed, Rell Brothers.
Strathclyde, 1,900 bales cotton, Goddam and Co ; 260 bales cotton, Greaves Cockes and Co.
Rosendale s, 190 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Tegetthoff, 56 bales cotton, Motecall Bathee ; 1,600 cwts hemp and 1,500 cwts linseed, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 15 bales wool, Bheja Damjee.
Strathclyde s. 52 bales wool, Churondass Chattoorbhoj ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton Ewart Latham and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Wm. A. Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, P. of Cassels and Co.
Rinaldo s. 4 0 0 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,750 cwts hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 60 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagrey and Co.
Historian s, 650 cwts myrabollams, Knoop and Co ; 1,400 cwts hemp, Nathoo Soonderjee.
Caledonia s, 1,000 cwts wheat, Hajee Allarakhia Hajee Essoo.

FOR LONDON.

War Spirit, 150 cwts horns, Soolaman Mowledina.
Carondelet, 803 cwts sigeer-d, Rell Brothers.
Delhi s, 24 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
St. George s. 22 cwts fishmaws, Mahomed Courjee ; 8 bales skins, V A Shaik Pillay.
Country of Sutherland s, 2,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 787¼ cwts rapeseed, Ranchordass Toolsidass ; 255 cwts myrabollams, Meerally Nuthoo.
Kong Beerre s, 300 cwts horns, Soolaman Mowl dina ; 11 bales hides, Suckoorjoy Futtabhoy ; 15 bales hides, Mohomedjee Abdoola ; 10 bales hides, Hajee Sackoor Haje Abdoola ; 40 cwts coir fibre, Veerchund Nathia ; 4,017 cwts linseed, Rallt Brothers.
Pekin s. 150 bales cotton, Leone Jahier and Co ; 2 cases shawls, Sobharam Sewasmull ; 2 cases shawls, Pallidass Moosadilall ; 3 cases shawls, Hurbhoorjoy Gopaljoy ; 67 cwts tin, P and O S N Co ; 4 cwts E reeth Hassombhoy Thavar and Co ; 10¾ cwts E re-th, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 4 cwts E teeth, Abdoolrehman Ahmed.

FOR BARRACOOTA.

Richard Rylands. 200 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR FALM OUTH.

Jane Rowland, 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Corra Linn, 200 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co ; 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Kurd s. 10 cases peacock feathers, Osmo bhoy Chandbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.
Pekin s, 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Odessa s, 717¼ cwts hemp, S Tyebjee and Co ; 52 bales wool, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Odessa s, 390 bales cotton, Nesserwanjee Manekjee & Co.
Juno s, 45 bales cotton, Finlay Scott and Co.
Delhi s, 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 2 cases shawls, Ahmedshaw Yoosufshaw.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hindostan s, 27 cwts oo iste, Eduljee Aderjee ; 13¾ cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Ebram, 2¼ cwts hyaloide, S N Talaty s ; 5 bales twine, Hajee Abdoola Noormohomed ; 25 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co ; 17¾ cwts cotton waste, Sorabjee Framjee ; 100 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 30 chests opium, Jamsetjee Lukhmiantron ; 26¼ chests opium, Hurkissondass Buldeedass ; 22 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormohomed ; 208 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 17 chests opium Hanmantram Hurkeedass ; 8 chests opium V. D. Longdana ; 44 chests opium S sreeram Dowlathmull ; 34 ch sts opium, Nathoojee Soorjmull.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Hindostan s, 21 chests opium, Tarrachand Luckhminarron ; 11½ chests opium, Hunmantram Hurkeedass : 73½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tarsand Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Holland, Colonel, Bombay Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.
Hughes, Captain, Bombay Commissary Dept, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 16.

Curtois, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Pardoe, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 16.

Cook, Surg Major, Bombay Med Dept, on leave, to Mahableshwa

APRIL 17.

Curtois, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Colombo.
Pardoe, Captain, Mad as 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, to Colombo
Keyes, Colonel, Madras 8th Reg N I, to join, to Nagpore.
Fenton, Major, Bombay Asst Qr-mr Gl, on leave, to Mahableshwar.
Hall, Captain, Bombay Commissary Dept, to join, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

POONA, 17th April 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that the following alterations affecting officers of the R A have been ordered :—

Maj B L Foster, 4th Bde, promoted Brevet Lieut-Col.
Capt C A Gorham, on the supernumerary List, promoted Regtl Major.

An exchange sanctioned between Capt P T H Taylor "C" Bde, and Capt P H Greig "D" Bde, R H A.

Lieut E Mabe ly transferred from the 5th Bde, to the 16th Bde.

Lieut T Cumine transferred from the 8th Bde, to No 2 Baty 6th Bde.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Royal Arty—Lieut-Col and Bt Col J C Hallee, 6th Bde, to command the R A, in the Mhow Division.

Lieut-Col and Bt Col H Rowan, 4th Bde, to command the R A, in the Sind District.

With reference to G O C No 207 of the 3rd inst, Col H Wallace, C B, is directed to proceed and join the Head Qrs of the "C" Bde R H A, at Bangalore.

Col Wallace will first proceed to Bombay reporting him elf to the Regr-ient Comdg.

To travel at the public expense.

Surgn-Maj O Codrington, British Medl Service, is placed on roster (Baty, Presidency Circle, from the 8th inst inclusive.

The under-mentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of state for India, on the dates s ecified :—

M j-General L S Hough, S C, 8th April 1875.

Lieut-Col T S Warden, b C, Asst Adjt-Genl, Poona Division of the Army, 18th April 1875.

The undermen ioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Regn Standard Test :—

No 1032 Lance Corporal J Dunlop, 68th Foot ; Lieut C G B Hervey, 3 d Foot.

No 2248 Sergeant Richard Smith, Unattached List, employed in the Ordnance Dep, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a Dis rict Co rt Martial, is remanded to the 5th Bde R A.

The Officer Comdg 6 Baty C Bde R H A, was authorize l to issue 10 lbs of Lucerne daily in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 30 young horses of the Baty from the 27th Mar 1875.

The following order is confirmed :—

Royal Arty—Regl order, by the Officer Comdg R A, Bombay List, dated the 29th Dec 1874, appointing No 2572 Gunner and Acting Bombardier Frank Wilkins to act as Instructor in the in the Gymnasium of the R A, Bombay.

The undermentio ed officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Ho se Arty.—Cpt G V Johnson A Bde, to England, on remit, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Arty—Capt R T Mill tt, No 4 Baty 6th Bde, to England on leave, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lieut S K Mackenzie, No 6 Baty 23rd Bde, to England, per Tr opship, from date of departur ; to appear before a Medical Board.

2nd Foot (1st Batn)—Lieut R H Hitchins, from 25th Feb 1875, to 20th March 1876, to remain at Poona, on m dical certificate.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 14)

General—Capt. Ninian Lowis, Assist Commr of Loharduggah, is appointed to be Manager of the Chota Nagpore Estate, from the date on which he may relieve Mr G K Webster of his duties.

Mr. William Napier Campbell, Extra Assist Commr of Hazareebagh, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade of Assist Commrs.

Mr A C Mackintosh, Dep Mag and Dep y Coll r, Fureedpore, is appointed Inspector ly to have charge of the Goalundo Division of the Fureedpore District.

The orders of the 12th March 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 3rd idem, transferring Mr Pontet to Jessore, are cancelled. Mr. Pontet will continue for the re st of the year in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Fureedpore Dist rict.

Mr Frederick Mytton Halliday, Mag and Coll r of Gya, is allowed extraordinary leave for fifteen days, to enable him to join his appointment on his return from Europe.

Mr W N Campbell, Extra Asst Commr, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District.

Mr A G Wilson, Assist Commr, is temporary charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh District, is posted to the Sadder Station of that District.

Mr Henry Cockburn Richardson, District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Section 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with military leave for a period not exceeding Unit days.

Mr Henry Beverley, Inspector of Registration, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea during the absence, on leave, of Mr H C Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, District Supt of Police, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one Month, under Section 21, Ch pter VI of the Civil Leave Code,

Mr Walter Fel Smith, Asst Supt of Police, Gya, is appointed to act as Dist ict Supt of Police, Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr R H G Irvine, or until further orders.

Mr Edward B ker, Actg Deputy Supt Genl of Police, is confirmed in that post with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr William Barton Gavi is appointed to act in the first grade of Asst Sup ts of Police from the date of Mr W W Daly's return from leave.

Opium—Mr Henry Rivett Carnac, Offg Opium Agent of Benares, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which Mr C F Carnac has been permitted to resign H M's Bl Civil Service.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, April 17.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave o absence :—

Mr W B Joyce, Depy Mag and Colr, Saharanpur, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself there to.

His Honor the Lieut-Gov has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr R H Sturry, Ass t Commr, Jhansi, to have charge of the Subdivision of Kalpi, vice Capt Quin.

Mr T B Tracy, Joint Mag and D py Coll r, Mirzapur, to Officiate as Mag and Coll r, Benares, vice Mr E Alvin.

Mr W Duthoit, Dep Su t of the Family Domains of the Maharajah of Benares, to officiate as Mag and Coll r, Mirzapur, during the absence on leav. of Mr C Robertson, or until further orders.

Surgeon G Hutchison to the charge of the Civil medical duties of the Station of Chunar, with effect from the 13th March 1875.

Surgn J MacGregor, Civil Surgn, Jhansi, to officiate as Supt of the Central Prison, Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Surgn R Jamieson, or until further orders.

H M's sec'y of State for India has been pleased to appoint Mr G Tabbut to the 4th grade of the Educational Service in the N-W Provinces as Anglo-Sanskrit Professor of the Benares College.

His Honor the Lieut-Gov r is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr W W G Cornwall, Offg Joint Mag, 1st grade, from Jaunpore Budaun.

Surgn B O'Brien Offg Civil Surgn, from Azamgarh to Ghazipur.

Mr T Stoker, Asst Mag, from Gorukhpur to Mirzapore.

Mr E Colvin, Mag and Coll r, from Benares to Moradabad.

Surgn-Maj Hatchell, Civil Surgn, from Bulandshahr to Jounpore.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned Officer with the powers specified :—

Mr C J Herschel, Offg Ex Engr, 4th grade, District Engr, Azimgurh Sub-Division, Benares Provincial Division, is posted to the charge of the Benda Sub-Division, Allahabad Provincial Division, as a temporary a range ent.

The two months p rivilege leave of absence granted in Notification No. 490F, dated 1st Dec. 1874, to Mr G Greig, Sub-Asst Conservator, Jaunsar Division, is hereby cancelled.

Mr G E Coles, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred temporily from the Rhogulpur Division to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, which he joined on the 1st instant.

HIGH COURT.—19TH APRIL.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

suit for hearing.

104-75—Janardhan—Vundravun Vishall v Custoor Saila and others Jeffcroop and F.

Motions to vary Commissioner's Report.

1018-67—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib v Nooroo Ahmed and another—Jeffcroon and Payne.

854-67—Jeffcroon and Payne—Sooroor Ahmed and others v Hajee Ismail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice GARTH.)

LONG CAUSES.

925 74—Crawford and R—Foolyahoo widow v Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T. Parthead.

1-75—Prescot and Winter—Syed Mooburuck bin Antar v Secretary of State, &c—Mr Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

239-73—Lyncheand Tobin—Frederick Thomas Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner.

700-71—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadas Bulkissondas v Shaik Abdoola Salem—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

230-74—Mr Fletcher—Shabai widow v ballabai.

216-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Wuljee and others—Jeffcroon and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

151-74—Mr Fletcher—Bajeevorbai v Baldeo Poorsumull—Mr Bicknell.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.	After closes. packet
United Kingdom..... April	19 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee ..... „	16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. „	16 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Australian ..... May	1 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after
China ..... Apr	30 ...	3-30 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion ... „	19 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c. ..... May	10 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday..... April	20	Tuesday	May. 17
„ ..... May	4	„	June 1

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz, on every Monday and Friday, until further notice.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

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Kurrachee.
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The Water Supply of Bombay.
Travelling by second Class in India.
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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
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English Political and Social Letter
English Commercial Letter.
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Season Reports.
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The King of Burmah.
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A Native's Opinion of the Short-Comings of official Englishmen.
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Address to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice, F B Kemp.
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Sudar Sabachun Sing—achewalla writes unto his learned and wise friend the Editor of "Indian Public Opinion."

THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY of the BOMBAY GAZETTE is considerably improved on anything we have yet seen turned out in a similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the Summary is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for *four annas* is expensive. The fact is almost beyond belief by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the time, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is happening in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROSEMEYER—On Friday the 16th instant, at Matherpadoddy, John, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs. Richard and Sarah Rosemeyer, of fever, aged 5 years, deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BURGESS—March 19th, at 22, Seton place, Edinburgh, the wife of Mr. J. Burgess, Archeological Surveyor, Western India, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CROCKER—April 13th, at 32, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah, Mrs Captain Crocker, of a son.

GORDON—April 12 h, at Sangor, C P, the wife of Captain Lawrence Gordon, of a daughter.

STEVENS—April 12th, at Bankipore, Bengal, the wife of G B Stevens, Esq, Captain, 13th Regiment N I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

VAS—SWARIES—April 12th, at the Dhurrumtollah Church by Rev. J DeVo, S J, and afterwards at the O d Church Mission Row, by Rev Clifford, Mr Albert Henry Osmond Vas, Chief Engineer, Steamer Columbus, to Alice Grace, eldest daughter of Mr F A Swaries, Printer P W D, Government of India.

DEATH.

ERSKINE—April 14th, at Lucknow, at the residence of her son Velins, widow of the late Captain George Keith Erskine, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), aged 57 years.

ROSE—April 12th, at his residence 6 Sundali's Road, W J Rose, Inspecting Post Master, Calicut Division, aged

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FREQUENT VISITOR.—Your letter should be sent to the journal in which the complaints you refer to have been made.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1875.

THERE were grounds for hoping that the Viceroy's decision in the Baroda case would be published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*; but the assembled Council at Simla still maintains a dignified silence which we should now like to see prolonged for another week. For, as it will be three weeks to-morrow since the Commissioners concluded their Report, a copy of which must, we presume, have been sent to the Secretary of State by the mail of the 5th inst., the Government will be able, if it waits till next Monday, to publish its own Proclamation and the Report of the Commissioners simultaneously in England and in India. It would thus lay before its critics here and at home the reasons which have determined its judgment along with the judgment itself; and the adoption of this course would render impossible the repetition of the tactics which the Gaekwar's friends have already successfully resorted to, of creating a factitious public opinion at home in favour of the Maharaja on the strength of imperfect or prejudiced reports of the case for the prosecution. The English press will be unable either to prejudge or to misjudge the action of the Government, when it has before it all the documents on which that action is based. Of course, we do not mean to say that the English newspapers will in any case be bound to take the Viceroy's view of the value of whatever opinions the several Commissioners may have put on record; but they will at all events have the advantage of knowing what those opinions are and of not being misled by false representations of them. We have, however, so much confidence in the sound intelligence of the English people, that we are persuaded they will, with all the facts before them, repudiate the hasty demand made by the *Times* for the restoration of the Gaekwar—a demand to which it is now quite clear that the Viceroy is firmly resolved not to accede—and will heartily support the Government of India in giving effect to any decision it has come to that is not plainly at variance with the verdict of the Commissioners. The *Times* itself will modify its strictures on the prosecution quickly enough, as soon as it finds it has gone too far to carry public opinion along with it; and our own notion is that the ultimate direction will be given to that opinion by what Sir Richard Couch may have said. It must be, by this time, tolerably well understood at home that political prejudice disabled the native Commissioners from forming an impartial estimate of the evidence laid before them; while, on the other hand, the natural dislike Englishmen have for judges who have not received their legal training at Westminster Hall will lead them to attach less weight than it deserves to the judicial opinion of Sir Richard Meade or Mr. P. S. Melvill. But Sir Richard Couch is an English barrister of shrewd intelligence and calm temper who has had many years' experience as a High Court Judge in both Bombay and Bengal, and the English public will, we believe, feel that it may accept without hesitation his estimate of the worth of the statements made by the native witnesses at Baroda. If Sir Richard Couch has rejected the evidence as untrustworthy, or has pronounced it insufficient to establish the main charge against the Gaekwar, it seems to be wholly out of the question that any harsh treatment of the Maharaja will be sanctioned by public opinion at home; but, with the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal on his side, Lord Northbrook may safely set the *Times* and its myrmidons at defiance.

THE *Times'* Calcutta correspondent writes on Indian Military affairs with a candour that is quite refreshing after the reticence of the Army authorities on these things; but the reason is not far to seek—the correspondent has no interest in the matter but to speak the truth. Under date of 12th February, the correspondent has made a couple of statements, which, if they cannot be repudiated, will considerably increase the anxiety all Englishmen in India must experience as to the condition of the Native Army. Briefly, the *Times'* correspondent says that the Madras Native Army is fit for nothing but garrison duty in its own Presidency; that the Bombay Native Army is only very little better than this; and that the only Native troops we have at this moment in India, on whom any reliance can be placed, are the Sikhs and Goorkhas of the Bengal Army, numbering some five and twenty thousand men; certainly not more. We heartily wish we could believe there was no exaggeration in all this; but, in truth, it is much to be feared that the Native troops of Southern and Western India, officered as they now are, can scarcely be depended upon as trustworthy soldiers. It is not that they are disloyal,—far from it, we believe they are as loyal as ever;—but that they lack leaders to turn them to any useful account on service. The *Times'* correspondent says that they are badly officered; but if he went further than this and said that they were chiefly officered in their small way by men whose age and long years of tropical service rendered them worse than useless in their posts, he would have only made a statement in accordance with the fact. It is not that Native Regiments have insufficient officers alone; but that a great number of those they have got are by long service, with concomitant loss of nerve and energy, incapacitated for the responsible and active duties they affect to fulfil. The ordinary Indian sepoy, whether he belongs to the Bengal, Bombay, or Madras Armies, is nothing without leading. It is only the force of English pluck and example that can bring him to the front in an effective manner, and when he is left to his own devices, or to the leading of Native officers, it is much to be feared that, in the words of the *Times'* correspondent, he is not fit for more than mere garrison duty. Lord Napier of Magdala, we know, differs with us on this point. His Excellency, reviewing a Bengal Native Regiment some time ago, ridiculed the strictures of mere civilians, who could know nothing of the state of the Native Army; but if the Commander-in-Chief were at the pains to note the sentiments of the English Officers of the Native Army in the matter, we think he would find that the confidence of the officers in the

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE MAHARAJA OF CASHMERE.

SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

SIMLA, 17TH APRIL.

The Viceroy accompanied by his principal Officers paid a return visit to the Maharaja of Cashmere on Friday afternoon.

Brigadier-General Stafford's final despatch reporting the close of the Duffla operations is published in to-day's *Gazette*. H. E. the Viceroy in Council records his approval of their conduct and the results obtained, which reflect much credit on General Stafford and the officers and troops engaged.

Mr. Wells is appointed to officiate as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay. Mr. Kiernander is appointed in charge of the office of Accountant General, Punjab, Mr. Biggs officiating as Deputy Accountant-General. Mr. Sampson Under-Secretary, Public Works, has resumed charge of his office from Major Steel. Consequent on alterations in exchange of Mails between India and France and Italy new rates and conditions of postage are framed for correspondence between India and Foreign Countries. Half an ounce will be the lowest scale of charge.

Sir R. Couch tendered his resignation of the office of Chief Justice, Bengal, from 5th instant.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD 18TH APRIL.

The *Gazette of India* gives the following notifications and transfers. Mr. Colvin, Collector, is transferred from Benares to Moradabad. Mr. Cornwale, Joint Magistrate, Jaunpore is transferred to Budaon. Dr. O'Brien, Civil Surgeon, Azimgurh goes to Ghazeepore. Mr. Stoker, Assistant Magistrate, Gorucknore to Mirzapore. Mr. Tracey officiates as Collector at Benares. No change in last week's crop and weather report for the North-West Provinces. Cholera is prevalent among the pilgrims in the city of Benares. There is a good deal of sporadic cholera in the Mirzapore district. It has left Lucknow, and public health throughout the Provinces is generally good. Doctor Courtney obtains the Civil Surgeoncy of Peshawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY—THE BREACH OF PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

LONDON, 17TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli proposed that the motion to summon the printers of the *Times* and the *Daily News* to the bar of the House should be annulled. This proposal was duly voted.

The debate on Dr. Kenealy's motion re the Tichborne trial has been resumed.

In the House of Lords last night the Bill which has been substituted for the recently abandoned Judicature Bill was read for a second time. The question of Appellate jurisdiction was however reserved until 1876, and in the interim an intermediate Court of Appeal has been created.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

Germany has sent a second note to Belgium in which she disclaims any interference with the press.

The Prussian Parliament has voted the abrogation of the privileges of Catholics.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	61,000	bales.
Do do Surats	20,000	do
Do do Imports of Cotton..	37,000	do
Do do Surats	18,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	875,000	do
Do Estimated do Surats....	176,000	do
Do Actual do	185,000	do

Surats during the week have been freely off-red and for better grades a decline of 1/16 to ⅛ has been accepted.

LONDON, 16TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16.	
The Manchester Market has been dull.		
7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.	3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s.	10½d.
40s 2 Mule Twist	10s.	6d.
3 per cent. Consols		93¼
5 do. French Rents, 1872		102¾
Bar Silver		57½

The Bombay Chronicle reports that the Peninsular, Bombay went ashore off Dover and is breaking up fast. 450 tons of cargo have been discharged from her in good order.

Arrivals—Clarence, Cerdic and Bengal.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 18TH APRIL, 1-57 P.M.

French Steamer Anaudy, from Aden, arrived.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to call, through the medium of your valuable journal, the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to the great inconvenience the inhabitants of this Fort are subjected to in consequence of the late hour at which they receive Vehar water. Until lately the pipes on the ground floor supplied water at all hours of the day; but now the day supply has almost entirely ceased. On the upper stories water is never received during the day time; but at night they used to get water at a very early hour. But of late, water is not received until 11 o'clock P. M., and this supply, late as it is, lasts for about two hours *only*. This circumstance is a source of the greatest inconvenience, inasmuch as members of their families whose duty it is to collect water every night for next day's use are obliged to pass sleepless nights, and when perchance they incautiously fall asleep, or, from illness or other causes, they fail to collect water, they pass the next day in extreme privation and uneasiness. It is, therefore, requested that the authorities will be pleased to adopt such measures as may enable them to obtain a plentiful supply of Vehar water at so early hour. By publishing this letter, Sir, you will greatly oblige the

17th April. INHABITANTS OF THE FORT.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, 14TH APRIL.

My wife will me must always write as one feels, and although unable to write well, I must perforce write to you. The one thing everybody feels here just now is the weather, which is strong enough to make itself felt; or to put it in sailor's phraseology more forcible than polite, which is getting so hot you could tell by the first letter of London, (L. S. D.) and ten points to spare." Really I do think that they whose lot the Burmah difficulty rest awhile and methinks is to be done for us unfortunate whites condemned to spend "summer on the plains." H. E. Lord Robert is here yet, and judging from the pace I saw his carriage tearing into the Fort at the other evening must have somewhither matters than "Ice or punkahs handy" although the two last named are very pleasant things at just now.

Talking about Burmah, some say that H. M.'s 89th will be off further up; the 5-5th R. A. (the only Battery of Artillery here at present) being already made up ship to be shown as well as a detachment of the 102nd and 89th Regiment Royal Bleh, with Captain Hellicar to command, to relieve H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers also now in the town in Head Quarters. My way of reasoning this out is that the times being what they are, and the state of the finances being what they are, it is not likely that whilst hundreds of thousands of pounds are demanded why there will be troops left on this station; the 1-21st being ordered to Rangoon will become available for immediate active service, and probably sent up the river to Prome, or elsewhere where emergency calls, and the Queen's 33rd Regiment, only 48 strong, H. M.'s 1 Regiment from Bellary to the 3rd Battalion 6 Rifles (as quoted by a Rangoon correspondent of the *Mail* or *Times*), in any case would be station where present demands may call for their services. It seems pretty clear the 102nd are ready to head here; they are becoming almost a skeleton Regiment with a large detachment at Trichinopoly, some 50 old men at Poonamallee, and the Recruits now landed in Bangalore, consisting of the Band and Drums. Many of our military authorities are pushing for duty for a "Burmese Campaign," they little know what "bush fighting" really is, and I am told that an old and pithily descriptive Madras Artillery Officer, who has seen some service, such as the Kaffir War, &c., &c., is going to run home now Zealand for the express purpose of showing what is to be done, and how it is to be done. Some of our Officers are also anxious to be off, and I suppose that help companies of five Regiments to the Burmah Expedition, and the Madras Artillery to the Burmah Expedition, and the Madras Artillery to the African Coast.

vision transports loaded with preserves; every minute detail of outfit was considered, even the men's boots and gaiters, not forgetting the helmets with their patent "mosquite curtain" turbans; special arms were issued, special powers granted, and special prayers said; then when everything was prepared, the expedition started under an able leader, like a perfectly trained prize fighter entering the arena with the best possible obtainable trainer to instruct him. Mark the difference. A row occurs in Burmah, and hastily troops are equipped and despatched promiscuously from India, *just as they stand*. No Hospital ships with preserved jellies and comforts for them, not even a patent mosquite curtain; just pack up and away you go to a country equally as bad in the interior as Ashantee, for I have been in both. Certainly Burmah is not celebrated for yellow jack, but there are a thousand and one ailments ready made to a European's hand equally fatal and general; the natives themselves a bold, determined race, should they espouse the "king's" quarrel, are well armed many of them; and goodness knows the depths of their resources, for whilst the British Lion has been coolly winking and blinking, whisking flies away with his tail, the said flies have been foraging a good deal else besides sugar for his golden majesty, and far seeing considerative men think twice before they wish for an *emeute* just now. England believes in India as a very important part of her royal exchequer, but never will have sense enough to know our "weak points" until some thousands of lives are lost and much good blood spilt. As I said in a previous letter, prompt measures alone are likely to prove efficacious, and if the King of Burmah's palace itself could be at once occupied, and his own sacred person placed under surveillance, many a valuable life might be spared. The native character never can or will grasp the English policy of "liberty of the subject," and strong measures only are likely to prove efficacious in such cases.

All the notabilities here are clearing out, the Bishop of Madras left yesterday, H. H. the Princess of Tanjore, who arrived a few days since from Trichinopoly, purposes leaving on the 15th inst. Mr. Parkes, Government Engineer, has left for England to send out machinery &c. for the new Harbour works.

Although so many are leaving there still remains a very large proportion of the "upper ten," if one can judge at all by the numerous equipages which turn out any time from 4 P. M. to dark; one or two of the principal streets, (especially Popham's Broadway) are positively dangerous for pedestrians towards evening owing to the reckless driving of the Jehus; the mystery is how it is more accidents do not occur than we hear of, for the "proper side of the road" is a thing either unknown or entirely ignored by the gentlemen in question, and it it quite time some responsible person took the matter in hands. Probably this may be done when a couple of councillors are killed, but then such heavy swells never walk in the public streets, and can hardly be expected to understand the feelings of common mortals.

BOMBAY.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in a house in Cavel on Friday last, but was promptly extinguished before any serious damage was done.

CRUELTY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday last, Govind Luximon was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee for the above offence.

DESTITUTE.—A destitute lad named Babia Abba, aged eleven, was sent to the Sassoon's Reformatory on Saturday last, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.

A BUGGY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last at Pydownee, a woman named Abzura was accidentally knocked down by a buggy and her left leg fractured.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of a man in a most emaciated condition was found at Moody Bay yesterday morning. The deceased was a Musulman about 35 years of age.

ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS.—On Friday night sixty convicts arrived at the Oomeraary chowkey from Ahmedabad. They were forwarded on to Tannah on the following morning by an early train.

THE FORT POLICE COURT.—On Saturday last the Magistrates at this Court were occupied almost entirely with petty cases of no importance, there being no cases of public interest heard in either Court.

A RELIGIOUS PROCESSION will take place to-morrow night under the auspices of some members of the Banyan caste, to-morrow being one of their festival days, the procession will be in Khojah Moolla.

CHEATING A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Pursuram Mahadeo was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, on Saturday last, for having travelled on the B. B. and C. I. Railway with another person's periodical ticket.

HEART DISEASE.—At an inquest held on Saturday last at the Carnac Bunder on the body of a Hindoo named Bapoo Mahdeo aged 28, who died suddenly while at his work, a verdict of death from heart disease was returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Khrishna Eseo, who was employed in a stone quarry at Parell, was accidentally killed on Saturday last by a portion of earth which fell on him. An inquest was held at which a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

AN INQUEST was held at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday last on the body of the Hindoo, name unknown, who we recently reported as having received severe injuries from falling down the stairway of a house at Parell. A verdict of "death from accidental fracture of the skull" was returned.

THE TRAMWAY.—The Tramway employés, are, we learn shortly to be provided with a uniform for which Mr. Kittredge, on his arrival at home, is to procure samples and designs. This will be a step in the right direction, and will add much to the appearance of the cars should an appropriate design be obtained.

THE nephew of H. E. Sir Salar Jung, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, accompanied by Major Campbell of the Madras Staff Corps, has paid Lahore a visit. This young nobleman has been making a tour through the principal towns of Upper India, and was present at the Viceregal Durbar at Delhi.

AN UNLICENSED SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—The case of the men Mullary Camajee and Oosman Nurodeen was resumed on Saturday last, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. Mr Higgins was recalled and said that the prisoners had not obtained the necessary license, and His Worship then sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

ACCIDENT.—A flower pot accidentally fell out of a window in Khoja Moola, and struck a woman who was passing at the time, injuring her severely that she had to be sent to Hospital. A falling tile which had dropped from the roof of a house in Church Gate Street struck a mendicant who was standing on the roadway and injured his leg so much that he had to be sent to Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Parsee woman named Ambabai was suddenly attacked with vomiting &c., on Saturday morning and died seven hours afterwards at Bassein. Her husband had her body removed to a house in Agiary Lane, off Shiek Memmon Street, and after leaving it there for about two hours, had it taken to the Tower of Silence. Dr. Hewlett (and the health department have been informed of the occurrence.

SUSPICIOUS OCCURRENCE.—A Mohta in the employ of Sorabjee Nanabhoy, reported to the police yesterday that on Saturday afternoon he had a number of books and papers in Messrs Chalk and Turner's office which were being inspected by the other parties to a suit. While they were so engaged he went out of the room. On his return he found all the books and papers gone. The complainant was referred to a Magistrate.

MR. WAGLE ADMINISTERING CONSOLATION.—I am glad to see that the Gaekwar has at last found some one to comfort him. It is Mr. Balmungesh Wagle. It seems that this gentleman, a barrister, has been specially briefed to administer consolation to the persecuted Prince, and that he writes to Bombay daily bulletins of the amount of comfort, in spite of opposition, he has been able to give. One of these is of so touching a character, and shows how terribly the Gaekwar is in want of sympathy, that though absolutely unimportant in any other way it has been published in the *Times of India* at length. "I asked Pelly Sahib and Doctor Sahib to permit an interview between you and me several times," says Mulharrao, "but nothing was done in the matter. It is lucky that you are here today. If Pelly Sahib listens to you, just write to him now and then and obtain permission to see me: it gives me such comfort." I should like to see how Mr. Wagle administers this comfort; but I hear that the Viceroy has given permission for it to be taken in private. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad have followed the general native example, and sent a petition to Lord Northbrook, telling him as usual, and in the usual *oriental* manner, that the Gaekwar is innocent, and asking that he should be permitted to return to the *guddee* as an act of justice tempered with mercy. Why if Mulharrao is innocent, the temper of mercy should be required in restating him it is impossible to say. I wonder what the determination of the Home Government will be as to the future supreme power in India? If the decision is against Lord Northbrook and in favour of the London *Times*, the course of events for the future will be most interesting.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pio eer.*

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, Captain G. Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Cabin and Mrs Heywood, and two children. Mr Wood, and child Mr Robbins, and two children.

Twenty-six passengers from Australia.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W H Clarke	Dr Lechke
Mrs Bowen and E	Col and Mrs Blakeney
Mr and Mrs Mangles	Mr Hindmarsh
Mr & Mrs Hills	Mr G P Molitus
Mr W J Best	Mr R D Elliott
Colonel Church	Mr W R Barker
Baron Dungardt	Captain F N Chalmers.

FOR VENICE.

Mr H S Cotton	Mr Bruce Lane
Mr Trevor-Grant	Major Hewetson
Mr W L Wingar	Mr J D Stuart
Mr R N Berridge	Lieut-Col H Robertson
Captain Strahan and child	Mr Love book
Mr and Mrs Nicholson and child	Dr Colvill Daly.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Dr and Mrs Lannahe and infant Dr and Mrs Navarro, and child Miss Cuzlys.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

NEITHER the conductors of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, nor the zealous Secretary to the committee of management, could have desired more gratifying evidence of a public appreciation of their labours than the large and fashionable assembly that met at the "Hermitage," Khumballa Hill, on Wednesday evening last, to witness the annual distribution of medals and prizes to the most successful pupils. The "Hermitage" is an out-of-the-way place, situated up a small acclivity, the road to which was, by the kindness of the Municipal authorities, put into a tolerable state of repair on the day of the exhibition; but still the interest felt in the proceedings of the evening was sufficient to attract to the place a large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was held in the upper hall of the bungalow, the accommodation afforded by which was but limited. The Hon. Mr. Justice West presided. Among those present were observed Mr. Justice and Mrs. Pinhey, Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Hurridar, Mr. and Mrs. Ernst-Browning, Mr. and Mrs Ezra, Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary, Mr. and Mrs. John Ryan, Rev. J. S. S and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, Mrs. and two Misses Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangheer Burjorjee, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Gamble, Mr. Farnham, American Consul, Rev Mr. Deimler, the Turkish Consul, Dr. Thom, Mr. C. E. Fox, Mr. A. F. Turner, Mr. W. B. Fellows, Dr. Joynt, Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, H. A. Suntok, Cowasjee M. Limjee, P. M. Mehta, Khunderoo C. Bedekar, Hurrichund Jadasheejee, Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Jehangir Hormusjee, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Drs Gomes, R. C. Bahadurjee, Burjorjee Dorabjee, C. F. Khory, R. N. Khory, Cowasjee Hormusjee, and others.

Mr. Munchershaw M. Bhownuggree, the Secretary, opened the proceedings with reading the report of the committee of management, from which the following are extracts:—

During the past year the Alexandra Institution has, on the whole, steadily maintained the improved position both in point of number and instruction, which it had been the pleasing duty of the Directors to acknowledge its having achieved in their last two reports.

NUMBER AND AGE OF PUPILS.

2. The statistics of the School show the highest number on the rolls in the course of the year to have been 76; and at the end of the year 71 on the register. Against 25 withdrawals have to be placed 24 admissions. The absence of any increase in the number of pupils over that of the preceding year is mainly due to the unwillingness of the Directors to receive more pupils than what the existing staff of teachers could well manage. Under some new provisions contemplated by the Board, however, they hope to be able to accommodate a larger number of students in future.

3. Want of regularity in the attendance of the pupils has always been a source of complaint with this as with every other native female school in this country. It is therefore gratifying to notice that in this respect a considerable improvement has again taken place in this regard, and it is to be hoped that it will steadily continue to increase.

4. The very early age at which girls are required to give up their studies has been another powerful obstacle to the success of the efforts of female educationists in this country. It has always been the aim of the managers of the Alexandra Institution to lessen so far as possible the causes which give rise to this unwholesome custom, and they believe they have succeeded in this object also to some extent. Their School presents the pleasing spectacle of a steadily increasing more than a dozen students over the age of fourteen years, and there are almost always a few who remain in it up to the age of twenty-three or twenty-four. This, the Board are of opinion, is a result of the policy they have always indulged in, pursuing of allowing their classes to be taught by female teachers only—a measure which, they are glad to observe in passing, the managers of some of the vernacular female schools have also lately been led to adopt. But the result which their efforts in this direction have hitherto brought about is yet so limited in its extent, that the Directors apprehend it will take considerable time before the existing prejudices in favour of withdrawing children from school at a very early age are entirely suppressed. Still they confidently trust to the good sense of Indian parents, and to their increasing appreciation of the desirability of educating their daughters for a steady development of the result the Alexandra Institution may fairly be said to have inaugurated.

STATE OF INSTRUCTION.

5. The annual examination of the different classes was conducted by two pairs of examiners as usual. Mrs. Ballard and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee very kindly examined the girls in sewing, &c., and Mr. Poet Nowrosjee Vacha and Mr. S. J. Harrison and Mr. Khanderao C. Bedarkar, B. A., LL. B., were good enough to do the same in the other branches of instruction. With regard to the subjects in which the examination was conducted by them, the following extract from their report it could be observed that while the result obtained in the lowest class were not very satisfactory, those obtained in the higher classes, especially the first were, all things considered, satisfactory. With regard to the three subjects—Singing, Drawing, and Needle-work, in which the lady examiners inspected the classes, they are of opinion that the pupils showed good progress and gave satisfaction. Both the ladies have on some former occasions examined the school and marked the progress of the pupils, and consequently the opinions they express after their last visit are comparative, and hence of special value.

From these conclusions of the Board and opinions of the examiners, it will be gathered that the progress of the school on the whole, during the year under report, was satisfactory.

THE ENDOWED PRIZES.

The "Sykes' Medal," which is awarded annually to the most proficient girl in the School has been this year adjudged by the examiners to Miss Anwabai D. Vadia, having already obtained it in the last year, and though she retains her position this year also as the foremost pupil in the school, she is ineligible to receive it, as it is a provision that the medal shall not be given more than once to the same pupil. Though Miss Anwabai Cama did not appear at the examination owing to her time during the year having been mainly taken up in teaching a lower class, still, from the fact of her having taken rank as the second best pupil of the school last year and due consideration for her exertions in teaching, the examiners recommended her for the medal, and the Board with great pleasure adopted the recommendation.

The "Hindu Sayadda Essay Prize," though founded some years back, has never been awarded hitherto. The main condition for its award is that it should be given to the writer of the best essay on any given subject. Up to last year it was the opinion of the Directors that the subject selected by the school did not justify them in expecting anything like a very fair attempt even at original composition from the girls. But on the occasion of the last examination they thought it worth while asking the examiners to test the attainments of the First Class in this respect. Accordingly they called upon the students to write a short essay on "The Advantages of Female Education." Ten girls competed for it, but the examiners thought that it was far from successful on the whole. Miss Dhanbai A. Wadia's performance, they say, was the only one that could be called fair, and next to this they mentioned Miss Anwabai Cama's. The Board, considering with the examiners the disadvantages under which the competitors laboured also with the view of holding out encouragement for like attempts in future, resolved to award the prize to Miss Wadia.

The "Jardine Scholarship."—Among the gentlemen who visited the Institution during the course of the past year was Mr. John Jardine, of the Bombay Civil Service. This gentleman is known to be taking a real interest in the education of the youth of this country, especially female; and he was so pleased with what he saw of the school, that he felt a lively interest for its welfare, which he manifested in a substantial shape by offering to endow a scholarship in connection with this Institution. Miss Veerbaijee Mancherjee Dadina is found eligible for the prize.

The "Lady Frere Prize," founded by Sir Cowasjee Jehangeer, Kt., has been awarded to Miss Aimai rdeseer Wadia, as taking rank next to the Sykes' Medallist.

The "Lady Frere Prize."—On behalf of the Committee of Native Ladies for the "Lady Frere Testimonial," Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and K. R. Cama conveyed in May last to the Board the handsome donation of Rs. 1,000, with a request that the income thereof may be applied towards the expenses of the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils, naming a portion of such prizes after Lady Frere. In accordance with this wish, the Board have resolved to found a prize, to be called the "Lady Frere Prize," and it has been this year carried off by Miss Motibai Khambata.

The "Mrs. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Drawing Prize" has been again awarded to Mrs. Jerbai Fakirjee Patel, whom the examiners think to be the most advanced pupil in drawing, and whose pencil drawings are superior to any of the others.

The "Mrs. Limjee Bottleboy Prize for Singing" is carried off this year by Miss Motibai Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, whom the examiners have recommended, as "they considered her singing accurate and the tone of her voice very pleasing."

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AMALGAMATION WITH THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

8. It will be remembered that in their report last year the Directors treated of the subject of the amalgamation of the Bombay Female Normal School with their Institution, effected about the end of 1872, and of the more recent intention of Government to withdraw from that arrangement. It was then stated that negotiations were going on between Government and the Board on the subject. It is now the pleasing duty of the Directors to declare that the result of their representations was that Government resolved to continue the grant of Rs. 260 (as stipulated in the amalgamation arrangement) to the Institution up to the end of 1874. This was understood to be a temporary measure, and the Board have now submitted another representation on the subject for the consideration of Government, urging in effect the necessity of keeping the Normal School in Bombay and of continuing their subsidy to the Alexandra Institution. The letter has been under the consideration of Government, and though no reply has yet been received from the Educational Department they are not without hopes of its prayer having been favourably received. Meanwhile they would embrace this opportunity of publicly expressing their grateful sense of the obligation under which the Institution stands to Government for their consideration and sympathy towards it in abandoning their intention of discontinuing the grant in the beginning of last year, as was intimated by the Educational Department.

STATE OF FUNDS.

The Treasurer's accounts show that the balance is based on the 1st January 1874 was Rs. 33,620-10-0. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs 8,167-4-3, while the income was Rs. 9,625 0-0. A surplus of Rs. 1,457-11-9 therefore remained on the side of income, leaving a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 35,078 5-9. But it must be explained here that this result is mainly due to the helping hand extended by Government to the Institution, without which its funded capital would have had to be drawn upon.

DONATIONS.

Among the donations received during the year was a big parcel of Model Drawing Books which Her Excellency Lady Hobart of Madras was kind enough to present to the Institution for the use of its pupils. The other donations were Rs. 1,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, a promissory 4 per cent Government note for Rs. 1,000 from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee and K. R. Cama on behalf of the Committee of Native Ladies for the Lady Frere Testimonial, Rs. 500 from Rao Sahib Venayekrow Kebe of Indore, and Rs. 170 from Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Solicitor, High Court. After some changes in the Board of Directors, it consisted at the end of the year of Messrs. Manockjee Cursetjee, Cursetjee N. Cama, Sorabjee Shapoorjee, Herischandra Sadashewjee, Nowrozjee N. Framjee, and Muncherjee Bhownuggree.

In conclusion the Board beg to tender their very warm thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly undertook to examine the pupils of the institution on the progress made by them during the year under report. And they would also take this opportunity of recording their grateful appreciation of the support held out to the institution during the past year by those donors whose handsome donations the Board have done themselves the pleasure of acknowledging in a preceding part of this Report.

Then followed the most interesting part of the programme, performances by some of the pupils on the piano, songs and recitations in English. These were very much appreciated; and at the close of each part the pupils engaged in it were rewarded with applause.

At the request of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. Ezra (of the Sassoon family) distributed prizes of medals and books to the successful pupils.

Mr. Justice West, in addressing them, said—We must all have been much pleased with what we have seen and heard to-day. Before I took my place here, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee took me into the next room where specimens of the artistic attainments of the pupils are displayed. They do them and the Institution the highest credit. They show capacities of improvement and a taste and skill which may well afford ground for hope that in this department the Alexandra Institution will take a place ere long of equality with any similar institution in Europe. It is not merely in the delineation of form and the harmonious adjustment of colours that the culture which the pupils have received and the activity of mind evolved in them has displayed itself. We have heard performances in music and singing which, considering the disadvantages under which those accomplishments have been acquired, may well have surprised as well as delighted us. If those who many years ago laid the foundations of native education in India could awaken for a moment from their eternal slumber, and mingle for a while amongst us here, how great would be their astonishment to see so great and practical a stage taken as we have evidence of towards the realization of their hopes of the regeneration of oriental society by the infusion of Western ideas, tastes and habits. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee was undoubtedly guided by a true instinct when in the early theories to the working out of which he has devoted so much of his life. He recognized that the introduction of European refinement could not be effected by any random process of working first at one section of the subject and then at another. Civilization and a scheme of society is an integral thing composed of members mutually supporting and mutually dependent on each other. If it is to be effectually appropriated it must be seized in some sort as a whole. Along with the training of the mere faculty of seeing and that of describing would be cultivated side by side, and a practical connection would be applied to the baneful habit of pouring out words without a clear and difficult apprehension of their meaning. I hope next year to see some good effects arising from the approaches that have been made in this direction. We who feel an interest in the Institution will all be rejoiced to see evidences of an improved power to grasp the essentials of whatever the mind is directed to in the greater pith and force of the language and in the results of its workings are set down. Now, having been thus far connexious, let me observe that the successful theme for which the examiners have awarded a prize to Miss Dhanbai Cursetjee Wadia is very creditable to its young author. I will read some few of the remarks which occur in it. "By education," it says, "women will know how to manage their houses and how to give comfort to all members of their families." Nothing can be more true, no worthier object of education than the subject of it could be proposed. The poet Wordsworth was a deep thinker as well as a great poet, and in those beautiful lines in which he celebrates the "phantom of delight," that won his young affections, he ends by commending his wife's household providence and controlling care.

"A perfect woman nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command.
But yet a spirit still and bright,
With something of an angel light."

Thus we see a high and noble purpose congenial to a great poet's mind. Such an attainment will, but rather promotes, practical efficiency in the affairs of everyday life. The young essayist next dwells on the greater capacity which education gives to a woman for managing an income and regulating expenditure. It is pleasing to notice in the examination reports that the pupils of the Alexandra Institution have made most satisfactory progress in arithmetic. John Bright, who knows the people well, has, I think, said on some occasion that the best educated man who has only mastered arithmetic is a made man. So many of the faults of his class proceed from a positive inability to reckon up the results of what they are about, the habit of recklessness grows so readily on the basis of ignorance, that the acquisition of one would be a gain, in many instances at least, correct the other. This loose and vague way of facing figures and the facts they symbolize is, however, still more common amongst the fair sex. We are accustomed to see the education of Englishladies, otherwise highly accomplished, often leaves them woefully deficient in any useful knowledge of arithmetic. Certainly, therefore, this subject deserves special attention as one of the subjects of a good education. Lastly, we are told that education teaches women self respect and how to bear themselves in society. Quite true and quite appropriate, we may remark again. In his great speech to the members of the Bombay Association, Mr. Bright urged students that they should direct their efforts to know themselves and to know the world in which their lot was cast. Extravagant conceit and undue self dis-paragement or timidity are alike to be avoided and to attain to a well educated woman like a well-educated man gains from his instruction a knowledge of her own powers and duties, a capacity for working in her proper sphere and keeping to it which invests her with dignity and ease of bearing, makes her at home everywhere, and enables her to be a pattern to her daughters and the idol of her sons. It is no uncommon thing for us to hear disappointment expressed at the comparatively small results produced by education in India when judged by the European standard. The answer to this is that the education is really not the same. The school and the college in Europe are parts of a whole system, emanating from the same influences, and leading to results of general tendencies and opinions. Thus they are surrounded on every side by kindred institutions and by a framework of society which lends them important support. What this student male or female learns within the walls of his college is the current coin of a large intellectual society outside it. The same trains of thought which the teachers have sought to inculcate permeate the mental structure of the community. How different is all this in India! The student leaving his lecture hall, still more the young lady going forth from this institute plunges it over into an atmosphere as uncongenial to mental life as carbonic acid to animal existence. There is nothing in the conversation in the streets or in the houses of the outside society to recall with vividness and give practical life and interest to the teachings of the academy. It is no wonder that the ends of generous life are too often shifted, or grow up only in a very imperfect manner. But when the capacity to lay hold on good, and stick to it for its own sake—thus going a proof that the germs of progress and true enlightenment can find nurture in the Asiatic mind round to energy by contact with a Western race, and grow up to a fair fruitage with the processes now said of Government, which from the moment it can be dispensed with may well be deemed positively hurtful. The attendance at the school has, I am glad to learn, been much more regular than was the case in former years. This is a matter of real importance. The discipline involved in regular attendance all tell a cultivation which is as essential as any part of early training. It is a subduing of inclinations towards indolence, frivolity and specious excuses for self-indulgence which lies at the root of a sound and stable character. The greater the natural reluctance to perform a given task or to attend a school when pleasure invites elsewhere, the better the discipline of self-control which is obtained by overcoming it. Endurance and patience are that temptation. The tastes and passions are thus brought into subjection to the will, and when this is conveniently laid open to the impulses of a purer and higher culture, some definite advance is made in the way towards perfection. It is at first a slippery and rugged way. Young people need more sympathy and stimulus to keep them in it. This their parents should supply by keeping them to regularity of work and regularity of attendance. The importance of all other attractions in the classes whose present irksomeness may be the necessary payment for substantial intellectual gain. The reports of the examiners are of that discriminating kind which inspires full confidence in the commendations which they have been able to bestow. It is clear from these reports that there has been steady and successful work going on in the purely intellectual field as well as in that of the lighter and graceful accomplishments of which we have had a personal demonstration. The teachers and pupils both are to be congratulated on the general result, and we heartily sympathise with the self-gratulations in which the managers have indulged, seeing that their labours are wholly disinterested and directed under many discouragements to a truly noble end. (Applause.) Referring to the report again, I observe it stated in one part that the pupils were well acquainted with the geography of Europe and America. In the subject of geography, I confess that instead of acquaintance with the towns or rivers of Europe or America, I should have preferred to learn that the pupils were thoroughly versed in the geography of the Island of Bombay, of the Bombay Presidency, and of India. The study of geography should, I think, begin with the house, the compound and the neighbouring enclosures. The pupil who had learned to look at these to compare their positions and sizes, to lay them down accurately by reference to the points of the compass, would have laid the foundation of a more truly scientific acquaintance with geography, than by learning the names or even the relative positions on paper of all the towns and rivers of a distant continent. The true path of progress here as in other physical subjects is, I conceive, from the concrete to the abstract, from the near and familiar to the remote and unknown. The mention of relative positions should spring from and call up definite ideas drawn from actual contact with nature, and geography being connected with history and human interest would be a living part of the mental being instead of what it sometimes is a mass of vague and misty lumber. Geography thus pursued might take its place in what I think a matter of primary importance—the cultivation of the powers of observation. The other systems of instruction in Europe have been concerned over much with words and with imaginative introspection of the human mind controlled insensible by words and their associations. That enormous good has resulted from even this mode of education I should be the last to deny; we all enjoy the benefits of it. But it is felt at last that it is not all sufficient. The mind to attain its full development must have not one set or section of its powers trained to perfection but all its faculties. The true wealth of the mind is gained by observation; its other faculties can exercise no more than a moulding force on the elements with which this supplies them. This capacity for observation is a faculty which awakens early, which can be easily trained to usefulness and accuracy, which can be used without too great a strain on the young mind, and which makes all nature an open book from which perpetually novel and interesting lessons may be learned. It affords a solid basis for reasoning to build on a set of standard truths to which its results can from time to time be reformed and thus it tends to check the sterilizing habit of mere hazy and untested speculations. Its social influences even are of high value. By opening the mind to wider views and worthier objects of interest it extinguishes in some degree that taste for insipid gossip which cannot be much indulged without dwarfing the mental powers and enfeebling the moral nature of those who become enamored in it. Let me, therefore, recommend to the directors of this Institution that some efforts be made to train its pupils in the art of looking at the world with open eyes and patient application. The boy or girl who instead of gazing at a tree or flower with stupid admiration, counts the number of leaves in multiple parts, ascertains their arrangment, finds out whether other objects of the same kind present the same features, which of these are constant in all the examples, within what limits if any the variation of those which vary are confined, has already made a step in science as distinguished from mere languid curiosity. A foundation is laid for the enquiry into great co-ordinating principles, and for an infinite expansion of the mind according to its power by communion with the designs of the Infinitely Wise Creator. It may be that the individual worker in this field will not found any great discovery or striking results, but what of that? There is something for every one to do, a talent and ten talents to be used to the profit and honour of our master, a share and a place, however humble, to be won is the great fellowship of those who 'make know-ledge grow from more to more', and finding their own attainments at least so incomplete have sympathy and encouragement for every fellow-labourer in the field of science. A novel feature in the examinations this year has been that the young ladies were called on to write an English theme and essay. The subject proposed was according to my view of a somewhat too abstract nature. On the topic of the "moral vantages of female education," the limited experience of young ladies could hardly qualify them to enlarge in such a way as to give complete satisfaction to people of riper years and greater knowledge of the world. I should have preferred something that would come home more directly to their business and bosoms, and I suggest for the consideration of the managers and teachers that as the young bird first taught to exercise its wings in short flights from bough to bough within reach of the familiar nest before it launches forth into the broad air, which is thenceforth to be its play ground, so the tender faculties of the pupils of this institution be gradually trained by short essays in the most familiar subjects to competence for dealing with those of greater difficulty and importance. The exercises should relate to matters either already well known or calling for a certain practicable amount of physical observation and inquiry. In this way the habit of seeing and that of describing would be cultivated side by side, and a practical connection would be applied to the baneful habit of pouring out words without a clear and difficult apprehension of their meaning. I hope next year to see some good effects arising from the approaches that have been made in

very little about it. But from what he had observed since he came to the meeting, that seemed to be one of the qualifications which entitled a member to speak. (Laughter.)

Mr. Raghunath again raised his objection.

Dr. Joynt—Considering this qualification, which non-acquaintance with the subject gives me right to speak, I got up to speak. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dossabhoy said it must first be ascertained whether Mr. Wood's amendment was going to be seconded—it might then be discussed.

Mr. Wood—Every one is agreed as to the first part of the proposition; perhaps Mr. Currey will kindly second it.

Mr. Currey—No, I will not, because it is not quite correct. I prefer my own.

Mr. Wood—I will second yours, if you like.

Mr. Currey—Thank you, you are very kind. (A laugh.)

The Chairman asked if any one seconded Mr. Wood's proposition. There was no response.

Colonel Hancock was allowed to speak to the proposition. He said Mr. Wood's proposal was to lay a 42-inch main the whole way from Toolsee to Bombay and connect it with the Vehar lake, and so arrange it by a system of valves, which might be easily managed, that when the Toolsee water was flowing, the Vehar water might be cut off, and when the Vehar water was flowing, the Toolsee water might be cut off. He (Colonel Hancock) himself thought that the enormous expense of this proposal was fatal to it. For if they were to make this main of sufficient strength to carry water at the Toolsee pressure, it would have to be two inches thick or thereabouts and the cost of such a main to Vehar alone would be 52 lakhs, and to Toolsee would be 10 lakhs more, so that it would be paying 62 lakhs for the main alone.

Mr. Wood—That is an estimate only.

Colonel Hancock proceeded to say that he had, moreover, other objections. In the first place if they had this system they would have to supply the water from Toolsee for six hours, and from Vehar for the rest of the day. It seemed to him that the great cost of the scheme put it out of the question. He thought it would be exceedingly wasteful to replace the whole of the Vehar main at once. It would last for a good many years for a certain amount of repair; while the great advantage of the Toolsee main was that they could use it while the other was being repaired. It was this consideration which had made him agree to the scheme. He should like, while he was speaking, to make a few remarks about the proposal of Mr. Arthur Crawford. As Mr Pedder has said, Mr. Crawford was a man they were always ready to listen to, because he was exceedingly able, and took a great interest in this city, and was well up in the water works question; and he was so badgered about it himself, when he was Municipal Commissioner, that he was not likely to put forward a scheme of this kind unless he was satisfied in his own mind that it was necessary to do so. (Hear, hear.) He (Colonel Hancock) had read what he could say very carefully—the last paper Mr. Crawford had sent; and he saw that it was almost entirely taken up with criticisms on Mr. Walton's criticisms on his own figures. It was for Mr. Walton to reply to them. The difference in the cost of the two schemes was originally 10 lakhs; it was cut down to 8 lakhs by the fact of the Vehar outlet being omitted; then adding 6 lakhs for establishment, it went down to 2 lakhs. He (Colonel Hancock) saw Mr. Crawford complained that the Town Council did not trouble themselves to go into his figures. Well, he himself admitted his time was too much occupied; but he believed Mr. Walton did go into the figures carefully, and was perfectly competent to do so; and Colonel Hancock had no hesitation in saying that, on a question of estimates and figures, he should always prefer Mr. Walton's opinion to Mr. Crawford's; because Mr. Crawford is rather dashing when he comes to write down figures.

Mr. Wood—I must express my thanks to Colonel Hancock; and as I understand it, he considers the scheme as feasible, but considers the objection to it is that the pipe, to sustain the additional pressure, would have to be so strong as to be too expensive. Of course if that is the case, it settles the matter.

Mr. Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia—From what Colonel Hancock has just said, I understand he is also in favour of a long and a distinct Toolsee main as far as Bombay, independently of the Vehar main, for safety's sake. But suppose if the Vehar dams break, then the waters, gushing out of the lake would not, do you think, wash away the Toolsee main along with the Vehar main somewhere above Dadi Sheth Cave, where both the Toolsee and Vehar mains diverge, as they both run through the same valley, and the distance between them is not very great.

Colonel Hancock—Both the mains do not run through the same valley, so there is no fear.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee said he was prepared to vote for the chairman's resolutions, but would add these words at the end of the third resolution:—"That the new works shall commence after Government have agreed to the consolidation of the second loan of 15 lakhs and the Toolsee loan of four lakhs." He had from the beginning been in favour of the Toolsee scheme and the new main, and he was the more inclined than ever before to support it on Municipal Commissioner's able speech on the subject; but he must say that the financial part of the question had not been so well considered as it ought to have been. They proposed three new works for the benefit of the island, and proposed also to raise a loan, but he must say that the Town Council had not come forward with any well considered plan for paying the interest of the money they were going to borrow. It all depended upon the wish of the Government of India whether or not they agreed to consolidate the debt. If they agreed to it, very well, they should go on with the work at once, but if Government refused, they must remember that, in sanctioning the works now, they should be in a very false position if they went on with them without providing for the interest on the money they were going to borrow. He thought, therefore, it was desirable that the words he proposed should be added on to the resolution; and if the Government of India did not agree to their request, they ought to hold another meeting of the Corporation and think over how they could start the works.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy—Is it not intended by the Town Council that the work should commence after the consolidation has been sanctioned by Government?

A member—No.

Mr. Currey said he should certainly vote against the proposal of Mr. Sorabjee. It really made the assent of the Corporation to the whole scheme dependent upon their getting the Government of India to consolidate the debt. He (Mr. Currey) thought, even supposing that they would not be met at all by the consolidation of the debt, that they need not be frightened at having to provide 2½ or 3 lakhs for interest in the period from this year to August 1879. They had 3½ years to do it in, and their revenue was not in that state in which they must postpone necessary and urgent works, simply because they did not feel themselves able to provide so small a sum of money. He really hoped the Corporation would not adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Sorabjee, as it would strike at the root of the whole thing. It would take the wind out of the sails of the Municipal Commissioner or whoever went before the Government of India and would, he (Mr. Currey) was afraid, be almost fatal to their application.

Mr. Sorabjee said he was not opposed to voting funds, but he thought that, as business men, and as sensible men, they ought to provide the money which would be required as interest on the loan in case the Government of India refused to consolidate the debt. It was just putting the cart before the horse if they started a project without providing for the money. He was in favour of the new work; and he would say, go on with it after a favourable intimation from the Government of India, but wait until then. He must again beg the Corporation to understand that he was not opposed to the new work: but he would ask, was it a right thing to start a new work at the present time, in our position, or as to where the money was to come from?

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee said he understood Mr. Currey to say that, even if the Government of India refused to consolidate the debt, they were in a financial position to go on with the new work without extra taxation.

Mr. Sorabjee—No, I understood Mr. Currey to give no pledge to that effect.

Mr. Bomanjee—I would request Mr. Currey to say whether we are in such a position as I supposed.

Mr. Currey said he was of opinion that, if the Government of India refused to consolidate the debt, they should still go on with the new water works. The case was so urgent, and their financial position was so strong, that they should go on under any circumstances, and though, as he had endeavoured to explain, it was impossible for any one to give a promise that no extra taxation would be necessary, he was not apprehensive that with economy of expenditure, they would have to impose extra taxation. They had spent four lakhs on new works since September 1873, that is four lakhs in about two years; and the utmost they had to do was to provide 2½ or 3 lakhs in three years. If their revenue did not fall off, they might be able to do that. But he would strongly urge the Corporation not to postpone the water scheme or make it dependent on the terms on which Government might agree to consolidate part of their debt. He thought their request to Government for consolidation of part of their debt was a perfectly reasonable request, but nevertheless they could afford to carry out the work irrespective of it.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy said he thought the chief recommendation of the scheme of the Municipal Commissioner was that, by carrying out the scheme, no great extra taxation would be necessary. Of extra taxation in all for the present year there would be the rate-payers, they must be very chary, for if they did not set with great caution, it would bring them into many troubles. They should go into a muddle; and they should depend upon it, there would be no end of muddles.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee said he did not see why Mr. Currey should not agree with Mr. Sorabjee's proposal. Mr. Sorabjee said "go on with the work by all means, but if the Government of India refused to consolidate the debt, then let the matter come before the Corporation again before the work is proceeded with."

Mr. Currey said the Corporation would have the fullest control over the expenditure at the annual budget meetings. They had their expenditure under the Act thoroughly under their control. But he should really deprecate their hampering the Municipal Commissioner by making the whole thing contingent on the Government of India sanctioning what they asked in the way of consolidation. They asked what they thought they had a fair claim to. They would make the best terms they could with the Government of India with regard to the consolidation of the debt, and whoever might be the Town Council hereafter would no doubt make it their duty fully to inform the Corporation of the terms offered and accepted. But he (Mr. Currey) would ask them not to hamper whoever had to go before the Government of India by adding words to the effect that they would not carry out the work until the consolidation of the debt was sanctioned by Government.

Mr. Sorabjee said the Town Council had based their recommendation on the supposition that the Government of India would sanction the consolidation, and all he said was that, if the Government of India agreed to that basis, go on with the work by all means; but that, if they refused, the proper thing would be to meet and consider the matter over again.

Colonel Hancock said he wished to remark that the Town Council had based their recommendation of the work on the absolute necessity of improving the water supply of Bombay, and had clearly expressed their opinion that the improvements must be made whether the consolidation of the debt was sanctioned or not.

Mr. Sorabjee said he felt obliged to Colonel Hancock for the explanation, but thought it would be better if the Town Council expressed themselves more clearly. So far as he could understand the speech of Mr. Currey and the circular sent round, he thought it was meant that they had sufficient resources to start the scheme if the Government of India agreed to consolidate the debt.

Mr. Pedder said he was afraid he had not made the state of the case quite clear to the Corporation. They could not of course do the new work without a loan from the Government of India, because no one supposed they could spend 36 lakhs out of current revenue, and they were forbidden going any where but to the Government of India for the loan. If they did not get the loan, they could not go on with the work; but he (Mr. Pedder) understood Mr. Sorabjee not to refer to the raising of the loan, but to the funds to meet the interest and the sinking fund on the loan. Mr. Pedder hoped he had made it clear that in 1879 they should have the money to pay the interest and the sinking fund on this loan without additional taxation. They should then have Rs. 1,92,000 which they at present paid for the 15 lakh loan and 25 lakhs for the water scheme.

Mr. Sorabjee—Yes, but we don't know what would be our financial position in 1879.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee—The same causes may alter our financial position very badly. Something may occur to upset your calculations.

Mr. Pedder said he must explain again. He himself and the Town Council had come to the conclusion that their ordinary income would cover their ordinary expenditure. It had done so for the last few years with a considerable surplus, but they did not calculate on the surplus. After 1879 they would have Rs. 1,92,000; but from 1875 to 1879, what they proposed to do was to ask for two favours of the Government of India—one, to allow them to put the second 15 lakh loan on the same footing as the new debt which they proposed to contract; and the other, to allow them to postpone the payment of the sinking fund until the completion of the works, by which they should save about Rs. 80,000 a year. But supposing that the Government of India did not accede to grant these favours, what they now asked the Corporation to do was to say they would vote the extra taxation required. But if Mr. Sorabjee said he would not vote the extra taxation under any circumstances—

Mr. Sorabjee—I say simply, call another meeting to consider the question of extra taxation.

Mr. Dossabhoy thought there was very little difference between Mr. Sorabjee's views and Mr. Pedder's.

Mr. Barnett—But I mean to use going to the Government of India unless you agree to pay the interest.

Mr. Pedder said he did not think he had made himself understood. He said it was impossible for him to go to the Government of India on those terms. They would simply say "you ask us to do the work for you!" What he proposed to do was to go to the Government of India and ask for these favours, and at the same time say if they did not grant them, they were prepared to increase the taxation.

Mr. Sorabjee—Then the Government of India would say "if you are prepared to increase the taxation, do it without coming to us."

Dr. Blaney said he was sorry Mr. Maclean (who left the meeting for a short time previously) was not there to make the thing clear; otherwise it would have been cleared in a moment; and he was sorry to stand in Mr. Maclean's place. He (Dr. Blaney) was convinced of the necessity of the new work, and he had been of that opinion for the last six years. If the Government of India would not grant the favour, the Town Council were asked to bind themselves to provide the money by some means or other; and it was said that if extra taxation was necessary, they should resort to taxation. The only objection he (Dr. Blaney) had was, that extra taxation should not be resorted to unless it was absolutely necessary. When Mr. Maclean's proposition for extra taxation fell to the ground, or rather when he withdrew it, the native members of the Municipal Dr. Blaney thought, one and all expressed their willingness to extra taxation if it was necessary.

Dr. Joynt thought it would hasten matters to a solution if it were admitted that the object of extra taxation was not to pay for the works, but to pay the interest on the money required. If Mr. Sorabjee was impervious to light on the point, let him stand alone and let others vote upon it. But he (Dr. Joynt) thought there was too much time taken up with the point. The fact was that a water supply was wanted, and it was a scandal to a large city like Bombay to be dependent on one main. We must get the water supply and get the money wherever we can. If the Government of India agree it, we had the ways and means of meeting it, but if they did not, we had still some ways and means. They were called there that day for a practical purpose. They had not come there to be quibbling about money. (Laughter.) Why then should they waste their time in this sort of quibbling strain? They have had enough of pamphleteering. Let them come to the point now; take the matter before them, and give it a practical shape. Let it not be left in the room that evening, and let them be done with the plague, pestilence, and pamphlets. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bomanjee Pestonjee said that was all agreed to but some wished to know what the fund would be sufficient for the work and would not rise to 74 lakhs Were they sure that they would not have to pay the piper twice over? What guarantee had they that the estimate would not be largely exceeded? There was little guarantee in the Municipal Bills.

Dr. Joynt.—At that rate, we should have no public works whatever.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee.—The estimates have been considered as far as human foresight and human know ledge can consider them.

Mr. Pedder to Mr. Bomanjee.—I think I can relieve your mind. We will give the work by contract, we will advertise for ten days, and if we cannot get a tender, we will come to you with our tails between our legs again and ask for more.

Some members—Divide, divide.

The Chairman then put to the vote the amendment proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdas, "That the new works shall commence after the consolidation has been sanctioned by Government."

The amendment, on being put to the vote, was lost, and Mr. Currey's original proposition was carried with but two dissentients—the proposer and seconder of the amendment.

Dr. Blaney said on so memorable an occasion as this he might be allowed to say a word. The scheme as carried out that day was, in all its main features, the same that was put by him in a letter addressed to Mr. Arthur Crawford six years ago, as it was put before him (Dr. Blaney) by Mr. James Bapty of this city. (Applause.)

Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee—Before we separate, I must say that the best thanks of the Corporation are due to Mr. Pedder, our able and energetic Municipal Commissioner, for this satisfactory settlement of this important scheme of an additional water supply for the city. (Loud applause.)

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Marzin Wood, and carried unanimously, that as the new Vehar outlet is a work of urgency, the recommendation of the Town Council for its immediate commencement out of current revenue, be hereby approved, subject to the sanction of Government in advance of the rest of the new water-works; the cost to be adjusted afterwards when the new loan is obtained from Government.

It was next proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, seconded by Mr. G. A. Barnett, and carried unanimously—"That a committee of the Corporation be appointed to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for the restoration to the Municipality of the State grant for the new mounted police, including the police, and that the following gentlemen serve on the committee:—The Chairman, Mr. J. M. Maclean, Mr. G. A. Barnett, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee."

The proceedings closed about 6 P. M. with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

(Baroda Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

THE difficult nut presented to Government by the astute members of the late Court of High Commission has not yet been cracked by that august body as far as we outsiders have been informed. Meantime I think much harm is being done by their prolonged silence regarding the verdict of the Commissioners. The native mind, ever ready to grasp at anything savouring of indecision or weakness on the part of the Paramount Power, has seized on their long period of cogitation, and built thereon a delightful fabric containing the restoration of their persecuted prince, and a return to the general scramble for the hardly-wrung revenues of this unfortunate State, in which nearly every unclean hand plunged since the booty returned with such ominous deposit. It has been very charming to an unprejudiced on-looker to view the utterances of the enlightened British Press on the subject of the trial of the Gaekwar, and to compare them with those of some of their contemporaries in this country. It has been especially delightful and interesting to notice the opinions expressed in the short telegrams giving presumable quotations from the London *Times* and ordinary people who are readers of that enlightened journal, the *Times of India* declare their belief that the same master hand express ed in this instance the views of both newspapers. It may be merely a coincidence the two journals bearing similar names may hold the like views, but I see that the *Bombay Gazette* concurs in *Times*, *Standard of India*, and Baroda correspondent all with the Gaekwar and his defenders. That wonderful society the East Indian Association, which has talked so much and has done so little, except harm, for the people of this country, has of course a finger in the pie; in fact, one might forge a very neat little chain of reasoning, bringing home the "truthful utterances" of the Thunderer to the very particular and faithful friends of Malhar Rao himself. All this is going to bear much in my opinion of the harmfulness of the present delay. The Commission having been decided on, after a review of the evidence, should have been tied down to an expression of opinion under two or at most three different heads, and the Government should have made up their mind as to the course they were determined to follow under each one of the three above conditions, and their action should have been sharp and decided. This referring of the question home appears a great mistake, and likely to be productive of very much harm.

Sir Richard Meade arrived last night, and Sir Lewis Pelly left by the ordinary mail train this morning. He leaves Bombay for England by the mail steamer tomorrow. The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis was a passenger by the same train as Sir Lewis.

Much comment has been caused by the impertinent criticisms of the correspondent of the *Indian Figaro*, who came here for a short time during the sitt ngs of the Commission. He was received into the Residency as a guest, and treated with every respect m st hospitably, and in return is a man to free use of the allowance accorded to honest entire sin. Even ladies have not been free from his unple sant and unsolicited remarks

ORTHODOX DAMNATION.

(Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

CHRISTIANS who have been brought up to regard the creed of St. Athanasius as worthy of all admiration, as the mainstay of Christian faith, almost invariably attempt, I fancy, when they arrive at years of discretion to wriggle out of their induced belief in eternal damnation; and while it seems improbable that any one arrived at man's estate should continue in such a belief, it seems impossible that a man should not only continue, but glory in it. There have been in the Bombay papers many letters, scarcely well-timed, on the probable future of the unfortunate Mr. O'Brien, and it is in this correspondence that an Orthodox Christian has found his opportunity. This Orthodox Christian declares himself to be one of those impossible individuals who not only believe, but glory in believing, that men must go to everlasting perdition. He might be St. Athanasius himself, but that he writes with a flippant playfulness entirely wanting in the creed of the Saint. "Fancy," writes this Orthodox Christian, in reply to certain objections to his theory; "fancy *misericordia* saying that it is false as it is absurd, and not consistent with Christian charity that man should be damned for one rash act. Poor deluded soul! Perhaps he thinks God himself had no Christian charity when he damned Adam, and all his posterity for one simple act of disobedience.... There are many such simpletons who believe that charity will in the end take every one to heaven." And yet, unchristable and preposerous as this theory is, I can understand that an Orthodox Christian may derive some comfort from it, for it is certainly pleasant than suffering ills, to feel that one's friends are in danger of future, far greater ills, if, as must be the case with an Orthodox Christian, one is sure of one's own fate. I cannot imagine a happier state of mind than that of Mr. Sankey, the partner of Mr. Moody, when he told the vast crowd in the Agricultural Hall, that "the next hymn being proper only for true Christians to sing, it would be sung by himself as a solo." I suppose thatas Providence provides the poor, that the rich may have the pleasure of giving; so it provides sinners that an Orthodox Christian may rejoice.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE KING OF BURMAH.

"D." writes to the *Times*:—"In Thursday's issue you published a telegram from Calcutta stating that difficulties had arisen between the British Government and the King of Burmah regarding boundaries and his claim to the Sovereignty of the independent Karen States. The boundary alluded to must be that of the extreme north-eastern portion of the Tonghoo District. After the first Burmese War in 1824, the Provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British by the Treaty of Yandabo, the country between them, which now forms the Pegu division of British Burmah, remaining Burmese territory. After the second Burmese War, Lord Dalhousie, then Governor-General, annexed Pegu by a proclamation dated the 20th of December, 1852, and the whole sea-board thus became British territory—the eastern and western portions by Treaty, and the centre by right of conquest. The line of frontier ordered was one running as nearly as possible due east and west from a point six miles north of Medai on the Irrawady (the most northern post held by our troops), to the summit of the Arakan range on the west and to the water-shed between the Sittang and Salween rivers on the east. By some error, the map of the Province compiled by Captains Edgcomeand Fitzroy shows this northern boundary as extending eastward as far as the Poungloung range only, 36 miles west of the main water-shed, thus excluding some 1,000 square miles of hilly country inhabited by sparse and disunited Karen tribes. In 1870, shortly after he had resigned the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah, Sir Arthur Phayre, who had been one of the Commissioners for fixing the boundary appointed by Lord Dalhousie, saw the map, then just published, and pointed out the error, but it was too late to alter the colouring of the map, no notice were printed across it on that part erroneously excluded from British territory, one signed by Sir A. Phayre, stating that the boundary line properly extended to the division range between the Sittang and the Salween, and the other that the tract is inhabited by tribes of Christians paying revenue to the British Government. The disputed territory which the King of Burmah now claims is about 40 miles in trast. The country north of Tonghoo, inhabited by Red Karens, is roughly divided into Eastern and Western Karennee, the chief's being by no means on friendly terms with each other. The chiefs of eastern Karennee, just north of the disputed territory, have always refused to have any amicable relations with the British Government, while the rulers of Western Karennee have been on most friendly terms, and have more than once asked that their country may be placed under British protection. In 1868 a son of the King of Burmah, who had risen in rebellion against his father and murdered his uncle, the heir-apparent, escaped into Western Karennee, where he was attacked by the Eastern Red Karens and driven into British territory, where he was interned. For some years previously our Northern frontier had been in a very disturbed state, and in 1868-69 the King of Burmah was requested to cease all interference with Western Karennee, although he claimed both Eastern and Western Red Karens as his subjects. It does not seem probable that the British Government has taken Western Karennee under its protection and that the King has objected. More probably the King has taken advantage of the disinterested state of the country and of the error in marking the frontier to claim and occupy the tract which is undoubtedly ours, but which was not so shown on the map; for the Burmese Government has never acknowledged our right to Pegu, and it seems very doubtful whether the line of masonry pillars erected at distances apart varying from two to ten miles has been carried further eastward than the Poungloung range."

DEATH OF THE COMTE DE JARNAC.

(Daily Telegraph.)

HIS EXCELLENCY M. LE COMTE DE JARNAC, French Ambassador, whose dangerous illness from pleuro-pneumonia was announced in a bulletin yesterday, is no more. The great prostration which was notified by the physicians in attendance on him continued to increase till, at six o'clock yesterday evening, the distinguished French statesman and diplomatist ceased to exist. Sir William Jenner, at the express wish of her Majesty the Queen, attended the illustrious patient, and his signature appears with that of Dr. Ventras and of Dr. Seguerre, to the bulletin already given.

More than a quarter of a century ago, the Comte de Jarnac, half an Englishman by birth and training, filled the post of Ambassador from France to this country. His former ministry was in the reign of Louis Philippe—a circumstance referred to by him in his speech at the Guildhall, last November. "It seems like a dream," he said, after a passing tribute to the amicable policy of his Royal master, "to be here again to witness in its unaltered splendour the pageantry of this great city. One generation has passed almost away, and another is fast coming to supply its place. I look in vain for Sir Robert Peel, for Lord Aberdeen, for my schoolfellow Sydney Herbert, and for so many others who would have kindly extended the right hand of fellowship on my return to this office. They are gone; but their example and their memory survive." On the same occasion, his Excellency spoke of his friendship for the Earl of Derby, and of his yet older intimacy with Mr. Disraeli. He called to mind "the sacrifices, the contests, the all-absording devotion to the interests of this country," which had filled the thirty years or more of their acquaintance; and he concluded with this earnest aspiration: "May England and France long continue the close men thus trained at the head of nations! Long may England uphold and cherish the salutary doctrine that the nation without a liberal press is but an armed but efficient—that freedom can only exist permanently where social order and peace are permanently established!"

The part taken by M. de Jarnac in the negotiation of the Spanish marriages will not have been forgotten. It was through his diplomatic hands and by aid of his astute intellect that M. Guizot sent those despatches which continued to toll the knell of Lord Palmerston till the double marriage at Madrid was suddenly announced, and all Europe laughed at the defeat of English diplomacy. When the bubble broke, it was Count de Jarnac who received that famous letter in these terms: "My dear Lord Palmerston—I learn that, on the 28th of August (1846), the Queen of Spain decreed her marriage with the Duc de Cadiz, and that she has consented to the marriage of her sister, the Infanta, with the Duc de Montpensier. I have no other details yet, as you will easily believe from the dates; but I hasten to transmit to you just as I receive it this important news, not quite knowing whether it will otherwise reach you."—Millos compliments empressess, Jarnac." Of course her Majesty's Foreign Secretary could only reply to this by protesting against the projected marriages. Further diplomati coorrespondence passed between Lord Palmerston and the Comte de Jarnac, and meadwhile his lordship wrote to Lord Normanby: "Our Queen and Prince Albert are perfectly right about the whole thing, and greatly disgusted with the bad faith of Louis Philippe and Guizot." Very little more than twelve months elapsed before the King and his Minister sought a refuge in this country, and the Comte de Jarnac came also for shelter at the hands of those whom Louis Philippe's tortuous policy had wronged.

The late Count de Jarnac was the eldest son of Major-General Viscount de Chabot and the Lady Isabella Charlotte Fitzgerald, fourth daughter of William Robert second Duke of Leinster, by Emilia Olivia, only daughter and heiress of St. George Usher, Lord St. George, which lady died in 1803. His Excellency was first secretary of the French Emb sy under their Excellencies Count de St. Aulaire and the Duc de Broglie who those distinguished diplomatis s represented Louis Philippe at the Court of St. James's, and occasionally discharged the duties of Charge d'Affaires and Minister Plenipotentiary up to the Revolution of February, 1848. He was in his political sympathies an Orleanist. Count de Jarnac married, 11th December, 1844, his cousin, the Hon. Geraldine Augusta Foley, eldest sister of the late Lord Foley, by whom he leaves a family. His father Major-Gen. Viscount de Chabot formerly served in the British Army in the 5th Foot, and had held the rank of Major-General since July, 1821. He served in Holland in 1799, in Spain under General Sir John Moore, and with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and subs quently in the Peninsula until 1810. George IV. nominated him a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1822.

Social Tricks.—Why does Lord Lichfield send me a letter with his noble name in the corner and his address on the top of the envelope—thus exciting wild hopes of my recognition in those classes of society to mingle with whom is my ambition—but with a lithographed enclosure asking for my subscription to a charity? What a solemn sham, what an epistolary Dead-Sea apple, is this! The old sailor in Tackeray's picture, who saw a floating bottle which he hoped meant rum, and finally discovered to contain a trac. could not have been more disgusted.—*The World.*

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By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

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RESERVE FUND £40,000.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSION Bills collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
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